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ENVIRONS of LONDON:
BEING
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,
Within Twelve Miles of that Capital:

INTERSPERSED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S.
Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD.

VOLUME THE SECOND.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



Harrogate on the Hill.

LONDON:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author has little to add to what was prefixed to the former Volume, but to repeat his thanks to those Gentlemen whose continued assistance has so materially aided his researches, and to acknowledge similar Obligations to the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, for the most liberal access to the Records of that See ; to the Right Rev. the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's, and to the Right Rev. the Dean, and the Chapter of Westminster, for the same indulgence ; to Richard Gray, Esq. of the Duchy of Cornwall Office, and William Harrison, Esq. of the Land Revenue Office, for several valuable communications ; to the Officers of the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex ; to Francis Russell, Esq. of the Duchy of Lancaster Office ; to Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staple Inn, for much interesting information in the Biographical department ; and to several other persons whose local knowledge or professional connections have enabled them to supply various documents relating to particular parishes. Their communications are acknow-

ledged in the Notes, not only as a due tribute of gratitude, but as it gives authenticity to the several facts asserted.

When the variety of interesting objects which engage the attention in those parishes which are situated in the immediate vicinity of London is considered, the Author trusts it will not be deemed extraordinary that the two Volumes which treat of Middlesex should have swoln to a considerable bulk, notwithstanding the Epitaphs and various other matter which in the First Volume occupied a place in the Text, have in the Second and Third been printed in the Notes. The extracts from parish registers are rendered more copious in these Volumes by inserting notes of the births, burials, and alliances of the principal families; all the blazoned coats of arms which are to be found in the several churches, chapels, &c. are described, and an index of arms is given at the end of each Volume.

PUTNEY, *April 11, 1795.*

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A C T O N.

THIS parish is supposed to have derived its name from the quantity of oak timber which it produced; *Ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying an oak. The hedge-rows still abound with that tree. Etymology.

The village of Acton lies in the liberty of Finsbury and Wenlakesbarne: it is situated upon the Uxbridge road, at the distance of five miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish is bounded by that of Ealing on the west, the HammerSmith division of Fulham on the east, Chiswick on the south, and Wilsdon on the north. Situation and boundaries.

The parish of Acton contains about 1900 acres* of land, the greater part of which is arable; the soil towards the north is a stiff clay; towards the south a rich loam; ten acres only are occupied by market gardeners. Acton is assessed the sum of 6402l. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1792, was at the rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound. Extent, soil, &c.

About half a mile from East Acton are three wells of mineral water, springing out of a deep clay, which were in great repute for their medicinal virtues about the middle of the present century. The assembly room was then a place of very fashionable resort, and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during Acton Wells.

* See an assessment in the churchwardens' books, anno 1649.

the summer season. The wells have long since lost their celebrity, fashion and novelty having given a preference to springs of the same nature at a greater distance from the metropolis. The site of Acton Wells is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The assembly room being nearly in ruins, is now about to be converted into two tenements.

About half a mile to the north of the village, in a field called the Moated Meadow, is a deep trench, inclosing a parallelogram of about 100 yards in length, and 40 in breadth, supposed by some to have been a Roman camp; but the name of the meadow seems to intimate that it is the site of a moated house, of which there have been several in the neighbourhood, and some still remain.

Effex's army
at Acton.

In November 1642, a few days before the battle of Brentford, the Lord General (the Earl of Effex) and the Earl of Warwick, marching with their forces out of London, made Acton the place of their rendezvous².

Cromwell met
there by a
grand pro-
cession.

When Cromwell returned to London after the battle of Worcester, he was met at this place by the Lord President, the Council of State, many of the Nobility, the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, &c. &c. forming in the whole a train of more than 300 coaches. The Recorder of London accosted him with a congratulatory speech on the occasion³.

The manor.

The principal manor of Acton has belonged to the see of London from time immemorial. As it is not mentioned amongst the lands of that see in Doomsday-book, I suppose that both this parish and Ealing were included in the manor of Fulham, which is there said to contain 40 hides. When the church lands were alienated in the last century, the manor of Acton seems to have fallen into the hands of Francis Allen, Esq. who presented to the living in 1656⁴.

² England's Memorable Accidents, Nov. 7—14.

³ Faithful Scout, Sept. 12, 1651.

⁴ Commissioners' books, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. xxxii. p. 526.

Peter son of William, son of Alulph, granted to Eustace de Fauconberg (who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1222) 40 acres of arable land, paying yearly a pound of cummin seed', which rent was afterwards remitted.

There is another manor in this parish called also the manor of Acton, the history of which may be thus deduced:—Peter son of Alulph, granted to Geoffry de Lucy, Dean of St. Paul's⁵, his mansion at Acton under the Wood, with the garden and grove adjoining, and 20 acres of arable land, held of the King by knight's service. The dean granted the said premises, together with five acres of land which he had purchased of Walter de Actune, to the chapter, reserving 5l. to be paid annually towards a chantry which he had founded in St. Paul's cathedral; viz. 5 marks to a priest to pray for his soul and the souls of the late Bishop of London and his successors; 20s. yearly to celebrate his own obit; and a mark to celebrate that of Philip de Fauconberg, Archdeacon of Huntingdon'. The chapter afterwards leased all this their *manor* of Acton, with the mansion-house, &c. to the said Geoffry for his life, rendering annually a wax light of a pound weight⁶; and it was ordained that it should always be held of the chapter by his successors in the deanery⁷. The dean and chapter had a charter of free warren in their manor of Acton 9 Edw. II.⁸ In the year 1544 they granted this manor to the King⁹, who immediately gave it to John Lord Russell, Lord Privy Seal, subject to a fee-farm rent of 34s.¹⁰ From him it descended to John Lord Russell, son of Francis Earl of Bedford, whose only child

Mr Lethieul-
lier's manor.

⁵ Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul. No. 231.

⁶ From the year 1231 to 1241.

⁷ Cart. Ant. No. 601. 603. No. 606, is a grant of 20 acres of wood by Peter the son of Alulph to the dean and chapter. No. 612, receipts and disbursements

of the manor, 23 Edw. I.

⁸ Cart. Antiq. ut *suprà*.

⁹ Reg. D. & Cap. Lib. A. f. 32.

¹⁰ Cart. 9 Edw. II. No. 31.

¹¹ Record in the Augmentation Office.

¹² Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Sept. 5.

Anne married Henry Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Worcester. It afterwards descended to a younger branch of his family. After the death of Henry Somerset, Esq.¹³ (great grandson of Henry first Marquis of Worcester, and grandson of Sir John Somerset, Knt.) it was purchased A. D. 1731, in trust for Benjamin Lethieulier, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor, then an infant. This manor was held of the King *in capite*, being the 20th part of a knight's fee¹⁴.

Other estates. Gregory, son of Walter, late rector of Acton, gave (temp. Hen. III.) three messuages with their appurtenances in that parish to the church of St. Paul, towards the maintenance of a chaplain¹⁵. Adam de Herwynton gave a carucate and a half of land, 7 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 of wood, held under the bishop of London, as of his manor of Stortford, to the abbot and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, to pray for his good estate whilst living, and to celebrate his obit after his death¹⁶. In Bishop Braybroke's Register¹⁷ is an agreement of the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, to pay a relief to the bishop and his successors on the election of a new prior. John Chishull, William Stoteville, and John Harpesfield, 47 Edw. III. gave one toft, 116 acres of arable land, valued at 2d. per acre; 5 acres of meadow, valued at 1s. 6d. an acre; and 6 acres of wood, to the said convent; which land they held under the convent at the annual rent of 2s. or a sparrowhawk¹⁸. I suppose the site of this estate to have been at or near the hamlet called Friar's, or Prior's Place. John de la Wodeton, 51 Edw. III. granted to John Holmes and Isabell his wife, a piece of land in Acton, called Childeffland¹⁹. Sir Francis Leake, Knt.

¹³ He died in 1727.

¹⁴ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

¹⁵ Cart. Antiq. ut *suprà*, No. 611.

¹⁶ Esch. 1 Edw. III. No. 119. 2d numbering.

¹⁷ Fol. 226. b. anno 1326.

¹⁸ Esch. 47 Edw. III. No. 20, second numbering, & Pat. 47 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 5.

¹⁹ Cl. 51 Edw. III. m. 4, dorso.

and

and Christopher Rithe, Esq. were the principal freeholders in this parish, 17 & 18 Eliz.²⁰ Lord Chief Justice Vaughan appears to have been an inhabitant of this place in 1673²¹. William Saville, Marquis of Halifax, had a seat at Acton, where he died, August 31, 1700²². His daughters were admitted the next year to the copyhold lands of their late father²³; Lord Halifax's seat was afterwards the property of Evelyn the first Duke of Kingston. Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Lord Mayor of London in 1753, had a seat at Turnham Green within this parish²⁴.

The church of Acton, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the road. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by circular pillars and pointed arches; the walls have been rebuilt with brick, and the windows are modern: at the west end is a square tower which was newly cased with brick in 1766. The church underwent considerable repairs in 1780. The font is ancient, supported by four small pillars, and ornamented with Gothic tracery much defaced. The church.

On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Searles, merchant, who died in 1674, and Francis Stratford, Esq. who died in 1704²⁵. On the north wall is the monument of Catherine Viscountess Conway, who died at her house at Acton, June 30, 1639²⁶. She was wife of Edward Viscount Conway, principal Secretary of State to King James and Charles I. and daughter of Giles Hueriblock of Ghent in Flanders. She bequeathed a considerable part of her fortune to charitable uses, as is expressed upon her monument: her benefactions to this place will Monuments.

²⁰ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1711.

²¹ Churchwardens' accounts.

²² Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 18.

²³ Court rolls of the manor.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Arms—Barry of ten, Arg. & Az. a lion rampant, Gules.

²⁶ Arms—Sab. on a bend cottis'd Arg. a rose G. between two annulets of the field, for Conway, impaling Sab. a woman couped at the breast, proper, crined Or, for Hueriblock.

be noticed hereafter. On the same wall is the monument of
 “ Philippa, late wife of Francis Rous ,”
 Francis Rous, who died in 1657, aged 85²⁷. Francis Rous was created a peer by
 Cromwell, and was one of his privy council; his titles have been
 erased from the monument by some zealous royalist. Rous died at
 his house at Acton, in January 1658-9. The following account of
 his funeral and character is taken from a newspaper of that date²⁸:
 “ Monday the 24th being the day appointed for the interment of
 “ the corpse of the Right Hon. Francis Lord Rouse, it was per-
 “ formed in this manner. The lords of his Highness privy coun-
 “ cil met at his house at Acton, as also divers of the commissioners
 “ of the admiralty, and of the officers of the army, with many
 “ other persons of honor and quality. His Highness was also pleased
 “ to send several of his gentlemen in coaches with six horses to be
 “ present at the solemnity; three heralds likewise or officers at arms
 “ gave their attendance. The corpse was placed in a carriage co-
 “ vered with a pall of black velvet, adorned with escutcheons, and
 “ drawn with six horses in mourning furniture. The lords of the
 “ council followed it, and the rest in their order, towards Eaton col-
 “ lege by Windfor, where the deceased lord, having been provost,
 “ desired he might be interred. The corpse being arrived there, it
 “ was received by the learned society of that college with much
 “ sorrow for the loss of so excellent a governor, and the young
 “ scholars had prepared copies of verses to express their duty and
 “ bear their part of sorrow upon this sad occasion. The body being
 “ taken off the carriage, was born towards the college chapel, four
 “ lords and gentlemen holding up each corner of the pall, and the
 “ whole company following it to the grave. A sermon was preached
 “ afterwards by Mr. Oxenbridge, one of the fellows; and so the

²⁷ Arms—Or, an eagle displayed Az. beak- cents Gules.
 ed and legged Gul. impaling Arg. three cref-

²⁸ Mercurius Politicus, Jan. 27, 1658-9.

“ cere-

“ ceremony ended. He needs no monument, besides his own printed
 “ works to convey his name to posterity; the other works of his
 “ life may be termed works of charity, wherein he was most ex-
 “ emplary, as the poor in many parts now with tears will tell you.
 “ He hath added three fellowships to Pembroke college, Oxford,
 “ the place of his education, and a good part of the rest of his
 “ estate he by will disposed of to pious uses. He chose to lay his
 “ bones in his college, because the society had his heart, being men
 “ of the same christian temper with himself; and in his testament
 “ he prayed that God would please to continue it (as it is) a famous
 “ nursery of piety and learning. I shall add no more but this, that
 “ his death was an extraordinary loss to his Highness, and good
 “ men in particular, and to the whole nation in general.” Others
 of his contemporaries give him a very different character: Lord
 Clarendon says²⁹, that he was made provost of Eaton, being thought
 to have some knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, but that
 he was in reality a person of a very mean understanding; and
 Wood says³⁰, that he was called the illiterate Jew of Eaton. Though
 allowance must be made for the prejudices of party writers, it is
 certain that Rous’s works³¹ are now quite forgotten, and that his
 benefaction to Pembroke college is his best monument. Wood
 tells us, that the provost of Eaton, in 1661, removed the standard
 and escutcheons from his grave. Rous was speaker of the little
 parliament. His portrait, with the mace lying before him, is in the
 dining-room at Eaton; there is another portrait of him in the hall
 at Pembroke college, Oxford; of the latter, there is a scarce print by
 Faithorn. On the site of Rous’s house at Acton, now stands a

²⁹ Hist. of the Rebellion, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 483.

³⁰ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

³¹ He wrote a treatise called the Art of Happiness; a work entitled Mella Patrum, or an

account of the writings of the Fathers during the three first centuries; and several religious tracts, in which, says Wood, there is much enthusiastic canting.

modern

modern mansion called the Bank-house, the property of Samuel Wegg, Esq. in right of his wife.

Monuments
in the church.

To return to the monuments in Acton church:—On the north wall of the chancel is that of John Peryn, Esq. alderman, of London²², who died in 1656, and left all his estates in Acton to charitable uses: his bequest to this parish will be noticed in the account of benefactions. On the same wall are the monuments of Jonathan Rogers of Chippenham²³, who died in 1694; Richard Dewell, A. M. (1717²⁴); Edward Dickinson, Esq. (1782); Edward Cobden, D. D. rector of Acton, (1764); and his wife Elizabeth (1762). On the same monument are mentioned Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Jessop, rector of Wells in Norfolk, and Ann, widow of John Kay, curate of Acton; the dates are not inserted. On a white marble tablet adjoining, is a long epitaph in verse, to the memory of Mrs. Cobden, written, I suppose, by her husband, some of whose poems are in print. On the south wall is the monument of Anne Lady Southwell²⁵, who died in 1636. She was daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, of the county of Devon; and wife, first, of Sir Thomas Southwell, Knt. of Pixworth in the county of Norfolk, and afterwards of Henry Sibthorpe of the province of Munster. On each side of the monument hangs a wooden tablet, inscribed with panegyric verses, of which the following may serve as a specimen—

“ The *South* wind blew upon a springing *Well*,

“ Whose waters flow’d, and the sweet stream did swell

“ To such a height of goodness,” &c. &c. &c.

On the same wall are the monuments of Mary, wife of Philip

²² Arms—Arg. on a chevron Az. between three pears Vert as many leopards’ heads of the field.

²³ Arms—A chevron between three flags.

²⁴ Arms—Gules, six crescents Or, 3, 2, 1.

²⁵ Arms—Arg. two bars Gules for Sibthorpe, impaling Sab. three crescents Arg. for Harris.

Skippon,

Skippon, Esq. who died in 1655³⁶; Catherine daughter of Thomas Henslow³⁷ (1680); John Crayle, Esq.³⁸ (1728); and Crayle Crayle, Esq. (1780). Within the rails of the communion-table is a brass plate with English verses to the memory of "John Byrde, preste and person of Acton, fyfty yere and thre;" he died in 1542: there are also the tombs of three daughters of Sir Charles Scarborough, (an eminent physician,) who died in 1706 and 1707. In the chancel are also the tombs of Elizabeth Godolphin, daughter of Sir John Godolphin, (maid of honour to the Queen,) who died in 1683; Elizabeth wife of Henry Ramsey, Esq. (1689); William James, Esq. and Col. Roger James (1712); Charles Moren (1733); and Henry Lloyd, Esq. (1760). In the north-east corner of the nave is the monument of Daniel Wait, Esq. of the Inner Temple, secondary of the Chirographer's office, who died in 1677, and his wife Anne, (afterwards married to Sir John Coryton, Bart.) who died in 1707³⁹. On one of the north pillars of the nave is the monument of Frances, daughter of Samuel Trotman⁴⁰, (by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of William Montagu Baron of the Exchequer,) of Siston in the county of Gloucester, who died in 1698. On the wall of the north aisle is a brass plate to the memory of Humphrey Cavell, Esq. who died in 1558⁴¹. In the same aisle is the tomb of Edward Smyth, Esq. who died in 1724. In the south aisle are the monuments of Barbara, wife of Henry Pigot, Gent. who died in 1649;

³⁶ Arms—Gules, five annulets Or, for Skippon or Skipton; quartering, 1. Az. a chevron between 3 crosses patée Or. 2. Barry of 8 Arg. & Vert, a griffin rampant Or, and impaling Erm. three lions passant in pale Gules.

³⁷ Arms—Arg. on a cross Gules, five lions' heads erased Or.

³⁸ Arms—Arg. 3 mascles Sab. impaling ~~per fess dancettée~~ Or and Sab. six fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

³⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse Sab. three stags heads erased Or, impaling on the sinister side, Arg. a chevron Gules (it should be Sab.) between 3 bugle horns Sab. for Wait, and on the dexter side Arg. a salient Sab. with the arms of Ulster, for Coryton, Bart.

⁴⁰ Arms—A cross between 4 roses, quartering Montagu and Monthermer.

⁴¹ Arms—Erm. a calf passant.

Martha, wife of James Cocks, Esq. and daughter of Admiral Watson, who died in 1790; Robert Adair, Esq. who died the same year; and the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Adair his wife, daughter of William Anne Earl of Albemarle, who died in 1769. There is a bust of the latter in white marble. In the same aisle is the tomb of Col. James Cunningham, who served in all Queen Anne's wars, and died in 1774, at the age of 83.

Weever mentions the tomb of Henry Goffe, who died in 1485, and that of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford in the county of Salop, Knight and Banneret, who died in 1537. He adds, that he was not a parliamentary baron, but his family were so denominated, as holding their manor of Burford by service of a barony. He died at Acton on his journey into Shropshire⁴³.

Church-yard. In the church-yard are the tombs of William Aldridge, who died in 1698, aged 115; Thomas Chettle, Gent. (1746); Mrs. Elizabeth Turft, the wife of Philip Elias Turft, Esq. (1768); Martin Bulmer (1774); Mrs. Ann Way, widow (1777); William Church, merchant (1783); William Villebois of Knightsbridge, Esq. (1784), and others of his family; Charles Shephard (1787); and John Hemming, adjutant of the thirteenth regiment of foot, 1788. The church-yard was enlarged in 1792.

Rectory. This parish is subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop only, and his commissary, being exempt from that of the archdeacon. The church is a rectory, being in the collation of the Bishop of London, who appears sometimes to have granted single turns of the advowson; J. Fregunnel, LL.D. having presented to it in 1542, and John Mayle, Esq. in 1562⁴. At the taxation of the diocese of London A. D. 1327 the church of Acton was valued at 20 marks⁴⁴. In the king's books the rectory is valued at 14*l.* per ann.

⁴³ Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 531.

⁴⁴ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁴⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 570.

Daniel Featly, of whom some account is given in the parish of Lambeth, was instituted to this rectory in 1627. After the battle of Brentford in 1642, some soldiers belonging to the Earl of Essex's army being quartered at Acton, and hearing that Dr. Featly was very exact in observing the ceremonies of the church of England, went in search of him with bitter threats. He had timely notice of their intention, and made his escape; but they gratified their resentment by setting his barn on fire, and doing other damage to the amount of 211l.⁴⁶ they then went to the church, broke open the door, pulled down the font, broke the windows, and tore up the communion rails, which they burnt in the street⁴⁷. Col. Urry took up his quarters at the parsonage house⁴⁸. In 1643, Featly was deprived both of this living and Lambeth. His successor at this place was Philip Nye, appointed by the parliament; he was one of the assembly of divines, and a great champion of the Presbyterian party, in defence of which he wrote several treatises. He afterwards joined the Independents, and was one of the commissioners sent to Charles the First in the Isle of Wight, for which service he received 500l. In 1653, he was one of the triers of public preachers. He made himself particularly obnoxious to the royal party; and it was debated whether he should not be excepted out of the general pardon. It was at length determined, that if in future he accepted any office, either civil or ecclesiastical, he should then be precluded from the benefits of the pardon⁴⁹. Butler in his *Hudibras* has celebrated Philip Nye in the following lines—

Rectors.
Daniel Feat-
ly.

Philip Nye.

“ With greater art and cunning rear’d
Than Philip Nye’s thanksgiving beard.”

⁴⁶ *Mercurius Rusticus*, p. 192, written by *Stano Ryves*, who could speak with some degree of accuracy of the damage, as he was appointed to the living upon the restoration.

⁴⁷ *Walker’s Sufferings of the Clergy*; and *Biograph. Brit. Supplement*.

⁴⁸ *Merc. Rusticus*, p. 193.

⁴⁹ *Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

A note in Dr. Grey's edition⁴⁰ of that poem, informs us, that Nye was very remarkable for the singularity of his beard; and adds, that he rode to Acton every Lord's-day in triumph, in a coach drawn by four horses, to exercise there". In 1650, John Nye was an assistant at this church, and received half the profits of the living, which was then valued at 200l. per annum".

Bruno Ryves. After the restoration, King Charles II. appointed to this living Bruin or Bruno Ryves, one of his chaplains, and Dean of Chichester. He was author of the *Mercurius Rusticus* (being an account of the sufferings of the royalists in various parts of the country) and several sermons".

Edward Cobden. Edward Cobden, collated to the rectory of Acton in the year 1726, was chaplain to Bishop Gibson, who gave him the archdeaconry of London, and a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. Dr. Cobden was one of the late king's chaplains; and in the year 1748, preached a sermon at court, the subject of which furnished ample matter for ridicule to the wits of that day: it was a persuasive to chastity, under which title the Doctor soon afterwards published it; observing in the preface, that it had given occasion to unjust censures. Dr. Cobden the same year published a volume of poems for the benefit of his curate's widow; and in 1757, he collected together all his works, consisting of various poems and discourses, and published them in one large volume in quarto, divided into two parts; he printed only 250 copies, 50 of which were appropriated to charitable uses". Dr. Cobden died in 1764.

The present rector is the Reverend Philip Cocks, A.M. who, in the year 1768, succeeded George Berkeley, LL.B. son of the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.

⁴⁰ P. 416.

⁴¹ Quoted from a pamphlet called the Levite's Scourge, 1644, p. 61.

⁴² Commissioners' books, Lambeth MS. 1. 1. 1.

⁴³ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol.

⁴⁴ Nicholls's Life of Bowyer, p. 207.

The parsonage house was built by Mr. Hall just before his death, which occasioned his successor Cobden to inscribe on one of the windows,

“ Hæc vix extruxit dominus dum tecta reliquit,

“ Sic vos non vobis,” &c. &c. &c.

Richard Baxter, the celebrated non-conformist divine, resided many years in this parish after the restoration: his house was near the church²⁴, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached, having a licence for so doing, provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the church of England²⁵. Sir Matthew Hale was his contemporary at Acton, and lived in habits of intimacy with him²⁶.

Richard Baxter.

The parish register commences in 1539.

Parish Register.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1570—1576	-	- 12	-	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1680—1689	-	- 21 $\frac{3}{10}$	-	-
1696—1705	-	-	-	34 $\frac{1}{10}$
1730—1739	-	- 32 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	63
1780—1789	-	- 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	55 $\frac{1}{10}$
1790	-	- 40	-	46
1791	-	- 31	-	38
1792	-	- 54	-	51

The early part of the register I found not sufficiently accurate to enable me to take an average of a greater number of years in the sixteenth century; nor could I get an average of baptisms for 1680—1689. The burials at Acton have uniformly exceeded the baptisms, which is to be attributed to the number of strangers there interred. In the years 1730 and 1731, 154 persons were buried, of which number 51

Comparative state of population.

²⁴ Life of Margaret Baxter, p. 50, 51. This house was purchased some years ago by Mr. Wegg, and pulled down.

²⁵ Biograph. Brit.

²⁶ Life of Sir Matthew Hale, p. 45.

were brought from other parishes. It appears by the chantry roll in the Augmentation-office (temp. Edw. VI.) that there were at that time 158 howsfelyng people, that is, communicants, in the parish of Acton". In the year 1670, there were 88 houses assessed towards affording relief to maimed foldiers. In this assessment were included houses of 2l. *per annum* rent. The present number of houses in Acton is about 240.

In 1603, there were 31 burials; in 1625, 38.

Extracts from the Register.

" Elizabeth Lady Sutton, wife of Sir Richard, buried Aug. 19, " 1625."

" Sir John Ashfield, Knt. buried Nov. 3, 1638." Sir John Ashfield, Knt. and Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Sutton, and relict of Sir James Altham. Lady Ashfield held 210 acres of land in this parish in the year 1649.

" Sir John Webb, buried Jan. 27, 1639-40."

" Tuesday, 5th of April 1655, Richard Meredith, Esq. eldest son " of Sir William Meredith of Leedes, in the county of Kent, Bart. was " married unto Mrs. Susanna Skippon, daughter to the Right " ^{Traitor 58} Honourable Major General Philip Skippon, by Sir John Tho- " ^{Knows,} rowgood, in a public congregation, within the parish church " at Acton, in the county of Middlesex; Mr. Philip Nye at the " same time praying and teaching upon this occasion."

" Mary the wiffe of the ~~Right honorable~~ Phillip Mager Gennerall " ^{Traitor} Scipon, was buried in the chancill of Acton, the 31st of January " 1655-6."

* " Supposing the number of families to have been at that time eighty, which, from the comparative state of population, seems a probable supposition, the proportion of communicants would have been two in a family. " It is not improbable, that these alterations in the register were made by Bruno Ryves."

Skippon was one of the most active of the parliamentary generals: Philip Skippon.
 in his youth he had served with much reputation in the Netherlands, under the Prince of Orange. In 1642, having declared his adherence to the parliament, he was made major general of all their forces under the Earl of Essex: the next year he took Grafton-house, and signa-
 lized himself in various actions during the war; as a reward for which he was made governor of Bristol and of Newcastle⁵⁹. He was afterwards appointed marshal general of the forces in Ireland, and had a grant of 1000*l.* *per ann.* till forfeited estates of that value should be settled on him. Skippon refused to be one of the king's judges. Cromwell created him a peer. The time of his death is uncertain, but it appears that he was living at the restoration⁶⁰. His house at Acton was near the church. In the year 1686, his son Sir Philip Skippon, the same it is probable who accompanied Mr. Ray in his travels upon the continent⁶¹, sold it to Sir Hele Hooke, Bart. The house appears to have been built in the year 1638, by Sir Henry Garway, and is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. It has passed through various hands during the present century. Lady Derwentwater is said to have resided there at the time of her husband's execution.

" Mr. Bishop, buried from the Lord Chief Baron Haile's, Oct. 13, 1670." The learned and excellent Sir Matthew Hale, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, had a country seat at Acton. Tradition says, that he was proprietor of Mr. Stratton's house, which formerly belonged to Major General Skippon: his name is not to be found in the title-deeds; but it is not improbable that he was Sir Philip Skippon's tenant. Bowacke, who wrote an account of this place in 1705, says, that the memory of Sir Matthew

Sir Matthew Hale.

⁵⁹ England's Worthies, 1647, p. 51, &c.
⁶⁰ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 480, 481.

⁶¹ In the year 1663. The journals of these travels, some of which were written by Sir Philip Skippon, are printed in Harle's Collection.

Hale was still dear to the town: he adds, that his house, which was situated near the church, was then pulled down⁶². Mr. Stratton's house appears to have been in a great measure rebuilt about that time.

"The right worshipful Sir Thomas Coock was buried in the chancel belonging to the parish church of Acton, Aug. 6, 1678."

"The right worshipful Sir John Godolfin was buried in the chancel belonging to the parish church of Acton, Aug. 3, 1679."

Lloyd Bishop
of Norwich.

"Edward, son of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. William Floyd, Bishop of Peterborough, and the Lady Anne his wife, baptised April 20, 1680." Their daughter Hannah was baptised July 25, 1682. William Floyd or Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, was deprived at the revolution for not taking the oaths.

Instance of
longevity.

"William Aldridge, wheelwright, was buried the 21st day of November, 1698, aged 114 years." A portrait of this venerable old man, from which the annexed engraving was taken, is in the possession of his great-grandson Mr. Thomas Aldridge, vestry clerk of the parish; it was taken two years before he died.

"1707, Aug. 12, baptised Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln." He was afterwards successively Bishop of Gloucester, Salisbury, and Winchester.

Elizabeth
Barry.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Barry was buried in the parish church of Acton, in the south oyle, under the end of Madam Lamb's pew, being at the upper end between the two pillars; she was buried the 12th day of November 1713."—Elizabeth Barry was daughter of a gentleman of an ancient family and good estate, which was so much injured during the civil war, that his children were obliged to make their own fortunes. His daughter Elizabeth was taken under the protection of Lady Davenant, a widow lady, by whom she was accom-

⁶² *Antiquities of Middlesex*, p. 59.

mended to Sir William Davenant, the patentee of the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields: her first efforts were unsuccessful; but afterwards, by the instructions of the celebrated Earl of Rochester, she became the most eminent actress that the stage had then seen. She first distinguished herself by acting Isabella, in the tragedy of *Muftapha*, and was thought to excel very much in personating Queen Elizabeth, and in the character of *Roxana*⁶¹. Mrs. Barry's last appearance was April 8, 1709, when she acted in the play of *Love for Love*, (which was performed for Betterton's benefit,) and spoke the epilogue. This was three years after she had retired from the stage. The following inscription is on a marble tablet affixed to a pillar between the south aisle and the nave of Acton church. "Near this place lies the body of Elizabeth Barry, of the parish of St. Mary, Savoy, who departed this life the 7th of November 1713. Aged 55 years."

"1714, The Right Honourable John Earl of Marr and the Lady Frances, daughter of the most noble Marquis of Dorchester, were married July 20."

"Sir Thomas Travel, Knt. buried Feb. 6, 1723-4."

"Sir Henry Heron, Bart. buried Feb. 26, 1748-9."

"Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Philip Thicknesse and Lady Elizabeth his wife, baptized Aug. 24, 1750." Of the eccentricities and genius of Philip Thicknesse, his contemporaries need not be told; as he has published several ingenious works, and written memoirs of his own life, it is probable they will not be unknown to posterity. Being of an unsettled disposition he frequently changed the place of his abode. This may serve as a memorandum that he once resided at Acton. * He died in France in the month of November 1794. Lady Elizabeth was daughter of the Earl of Castle-

Philip Thicknesse.

⁶¹ Betterton's History of the Stage, p. 13-23.

haven, from whom Capt. Thicknesse's eldest son inherits the ancient barony of Audley.

" Robert Adair, Esq. buried March 24, 1790". Mr. Adair was a surgeon of considerable eminence, and held some of the most honourable and lucrative appointments in his profession, being at the time of his death inspector general of the hospitals, and surgeon of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. In the year 1759, he married Lady Caroline, daughter of William Anne Earl of Albemarle, by whom he left one son and two daughters.

Instances of
longevity.

" Dec. 6, 1761, buried Margaret Fieldhouse, aged 100 and
" odd."

" Sept. 4, 1762, buried Mary Hill, aged 100."

Alice Dud-
ley's bene-
faction.

Alice Dudley, created Duchess Dudley by Charles I. gave, says Dugdale⁴⁴, certain massy pieces of plate to the church of Acton in Middlesex. The following extracts from the churchwardens accounts refer to this benefaction:

- " Paid for a pottle of canary wyne for the ryngers, when
" the Lady Dudley brought the plate which she gave *l. s. d.*
" to the church - - - - - 0 2 0
" Laid out when we went to give the Lady Dudley thanks
" for the plate for our dinner, and other expences for 5
" persons and their horses - - - - - 0 9 0
" Paid to David King for two journies to carry the plate
" to be consecrated, and afterwards to bring it home,
" for his own expence and his horses - - - 0 5 0
" 1640. Given to the Lady Dudlie's men when they brought
" the carpet which she gave the church - - - 0 7 6

It does not appear whether Lady Dudley resided at Acton, ~~nor~~
what connection she had with the parish. She was wife of the

⁴⁴ Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 227.

celebrated Sir Robert Dudley, made Duke of Northumberland by the Emperor.

Lady Conway, in the year 1636, left 20l. per annum to this parish, 10l. of which was to be distributed to the poor at Christmas and Midsummer, and the other 10l. was appropriated to teaching 6 poor children to read, and distributing bread to 21 poor persons every Sunday. She left the sum of 20l. per annum also towards apprenticing children. Her executrix, Mary Harrison, left 8s. per annum to the like purposes. John Peryn, Esq. and alderman of London, by his will, dated 1656, bequeathed a capital messuage called Fosters, and all his estate in East Acton, consisting of above 100 acres of land, besides several crofts and closes, to the goldsmiths company, in trust for charitable uses; out of this estate 10l. per annum was to be paid to the poor of East Acton, to be distributed quarterly at the discretion of the churchwardens. Henry Ramsey, Esq. in 1693, left 10l. per annum, issuing out of a house in Holborn, to be distributed to the poor at Christmas and Midsummer. Mrs. Sarah Crayle, in 1730, bequeathed the sum of 300l. to purchase lands, the produce of which was to be thus appropriated: 40s. for a sermon, 6l. to be distributed in bread, and the remainder in money. Mrs. Ann Crayle, in 1759, left 700l. Bank stock 3 per cent. consol. the interest of which was to be expended thus: 40s. for a sermon, 5s. for the clerk and sexton, 40s. for a dinner, 12l. 3s. for clothing 6 poor men and 6 women, and the remainder to be distributed in coals to persons not receiving alms. Edward Dickinson, Esq. in 1781, bequeathed a third part of the interest of 5000l. (3 per cent. consol.) to be distributed annually among three poor couples, (being deemed labouring, honest, industrious, and sober persons,) who shall have been married in Acton church during the preceding year; the remainder of the interest was left to the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, to be appropriated to the same purpose.

Other benefactions.

Singular benefaction of Mr. Dickinson.

Rebecca Bulmer, in 1789, left the interest of 600l. 4 per cent. to be divided amongst eight poor families, being housekeepers, not receiving alms.

Public conduit.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a convenient conduit, made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney in the year 1612, with a rent-charge of 20s. per annum to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor. The parish were in danger of losing this valuable benefaction, when it was recovered by the timely exertions of Samuel Wegg, Esq. who, at a considerable expence, instituted a suit in Chancery; and, in the year 1755, obtained a decree in favour of the parish. Mr. Wegg, a few years before, had purchased a house which belonged to Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.

It appears by the inventory of goods, plate, &c.⁶³ belonging to the different parishes in Middlesex, (1 Edw. VI.) that this parish had half an acre of arable ground, then valued at 8d. per annum.

The parish has lately purchased some small houses upon a spot of ground called the Steine, to be used as alms-houses, in the room of some others which were built at the parish expence in 1725, and are now decayed.

⁶³ In the Augmentation-office.

BARNET FRIARN.

THE name of Barnet is common to several parishes in England. Name.
 It was anciently written Bernette or Bergnet, which, Chauncy says, 'signifies a little hill'; the addition of Friarn, denotes that it was monastic property.

This parish lies within the liberties of Finsbury and Wenlacksbarn, Boundaries, situation, soil, &c.
 and is bounded by Hornsey, Finchley, Edmonton, and Tottenham, in Middlesex, and East Barnet in Hertfordshire. The village lies near the road, at the distance of about 9 miles from London; the lands are mostly meadow; the proportion of arable is very small; the soil a stiff clay. The parish is rated at 316l. 1s. 1d. to the land-tax: the proportion in the pound varies from 3s. to 3s. 6d.

The hamlet of Colney Hatch, mentioned in a court-roll 22 Hen. VII. Colney Hatch.
 by the name of Colne Hatch, is in this parish. It contains 12 houses. Half of Whetstone, a hamlet situated on the North road, belongs also to Barnet.

The battle of Barnet Field, in which the Earl of Warwick was defeated by Edward IV. is thought by some to have been fought in this parish¹; but it has generally been appropriated to Barnet in Hertfordshire. Battle of Barnet Field.

The manor of Whetstone, or Freren Barnet, belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir William Weston, the last prior, Manor of Whetstone, or Freren Barnet.
 held a court there in 1539². King Henry VIII. after the dissolution

¹ I cannot find this word in the Saxon dictionaries.

² Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 197.

³ Court rolls of the manor.

of monasteries, granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's*, who held a court there † Edw. VI. It has been in the possession of that church ever since, except during the government of the commonwealth, when it was sold (together with the manor of Brownswood in Hornsey) to Richard Utber, for the sum of 3228l. 4s. 10d.† The reserved rent of this manor was 30l. 7s. 2½d. Between the years 1629 and 1635, Hugh Perry, Andrew Perry, and Tindal Pert, were lessees of the manerial estate‡; in 1694, Edward Jennings, Esq.; in 1753, Mr. Strode; and since the year 1783, the present lessee, John Bacon, Esq.

Manor-house.

The manor-house, which is situated near the church, seems to be a very ancient structure; it has undergone many alterations, but a considerable part of the old building still remains, particularly some wooden cloisters, which, though by no means an uncommon appendage to an old house, has occasioned a tradition that this was a cell to the priory, or at least the summer residence of the monks; an arched way (now stopped up) from the house to the end of a terrace in the garden, has given rise to the usual stories of monkish intrigues. It appears by Norden's Survey of Middlesex, that Lord Chief Justice Popham, in his time, resided at Fryarn manor. The present owner has some portraits there of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. Mr. Bacon has also the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, Esq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.

Manor of Sarnes Barnet.

The Bishop of London is said to have been lord of the manor of Sarnes or Sarners Barnet, in Middlesex, with Finchley and Horn-

* Cart. Orig. pen. D. & Cap. S. Pauli.

† Rent Books. Ibid.

‡ Parliamentary Surveys. Ibid.

fey, & Edw. II.' and in 1316, he is said to have had a fourth part of that manor'. I have not seen the name in any other record.

The manor of Haliwick, now called Hollick, was given by ^{Manor of Haliwick, or Hollick.} Walter de Morton to Henry III. who granted it to Henry de Aldithelegh'. In the latter end of Edward III.'s reign, it was the property of William Olneye¹⁰, citizen of London. His wife, Isabell, afterwards married to John Wade, died seized of it 3 Hen. IV." her son, John Olneye, being her heir. In the reign of Hen. VI. Robert Burley of Iselham, in com. Cantab. appears to have aliened it to John Wetwonge of London, and his wife Alice¹¹. In the 11th year of Charles I. Edmund Underwood obtained the king's pardon, for having purchased, without the royal licence, the manor, messuage, or farm, called Hallywick in Friern Barnet, of John rott¹². This manor, about the year 1730, became the property of John Nicoll, Esq. of Hendon, whose granddaughter (being the only daughter and heir of his son John Nicoll, Esq.) was the first wife of James the late Duke of Chandos. Haliwick House has been long separated from the rest of the estate, and is now the property of Richard Down, Esq. Norden says¹³, "at Hollick, there are noted the foundations of ancient buildings, affirmed by some aged men, that it hath been a town, but oftentimes "*impressa cani spirant mendacia folles*."

The Goodyer family had a large copyhold estate in this parish ^{Various estates.} from the middle of the fifteenth century till the reign of Charles I. when it seems to have been aliened by Sir Henry Goodyer¹⁴. A family of the name of Sanney possessed a considerable estate here also

⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 2195.

⁸ Ibid. No. 6281.

⁹ Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office.

¹⁰ Vide Cl. 49. Edw. III. m. 14. d.

¹¹ Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 35.

¹² Cl. 33 Hen. VI. m. 11. d. Bond of 200l.

to make good and sufficient estate of the manor of Halywyk to John Wetwonge, habend. sibi & hered.

¹³ Pat. 11 Car. pt. 35. June 2. No. 96.

¹⁴ Speculum Britanniae, p. 24.

¹⁵ Court rolls of the manor.

during

during the same period. Thomas Cavendish, clerk of the pipe in the Exchequer, and father of William Cavendish, (who wrote the life of Cardinal Wolsey,) aliened a messuage called Sayers in Friern Barnet, to Thomas Rolfe, 4 Hen. VIII.¹⁵ William Pert paid a rent of affize for the hermitage temp. Eliz. Alice, relict of John Doget, in 1507, gave a field called Beldam's Field to a chantry in St. John's, Clerkenwell¹⁶. Amongst the copyholders in 1679, were Sir Paul Painter, Sir Robert Peyton, Sir Thomas Nevill, Sir John Read, Sir William Royston, and Sir William Whitmore. Sir Richard Allibon, baron of the Exchequer, was admitted in 1687 to the houses and lands late Sir Robert Peyton's, and died the next year¹⁷.

Parish church. The church of Friarn Barnet, which is dedicated to St. James, is of very small dimensions, and of Norman architecture, except the chancel window, which is gothic. The arch of the door-case is circular, and has a zig-zag moulding inclosing some ornaments of quatrefoils. At the west end is a small wooden turret.

In the east window is a coat of arms; viz. Arg. on a chevron Az. between 3 lions rampant Gules, as many bugle horns Or.

Tombs. In the church are the tombs of Thomas Jeve, citizen of London, who died in 1699¹⁸. Mr. John Aston, 1715; John Cleeve, Esq. 1725¹⁹; and two others of the same name, 1748 and 1770. In the church yard are those of Mr. Thomas Bretton, who died in 1714; Sir William Oldesh, gentleman usher of the black rod to Queen Anne and Geo. I. (1718); Richard Johnston, Esq. of Whetstone (1730); and others of the family; Mr. John Osborne (1734); Thomas Buck, Esq. (1751); Thomas Longman, Esq. (1755); George Vincent,

¹⁵ Court rolls of the manor.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Arms—Gules, on a cross fretty Arg. 5 estoils; impaling Gules, 3 saltires Arg.

¹⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between 3 foxes heads erased Sab. as many mullets Or, impaling Arg. a bend Gules.

Esq. (1757); George Wombwell, Esq. (1763); John Nottingham, Esq. (1763); John Graham, rector of the parish for 47 years (1772); George Lee, Gent. of Furnival's-inn (1787); and Richard Kelfall, Gent. of Clifford's-inn (1787). Against the west wall of the church is an acrostical epitaph to the memory of Sarah Rose, who died in 1668.

The church of Friarn Barnet is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the advowson belongs. It is not in charge in the king's books, nor is it mentioned in the taxation of 1327. Rectory.

It was presented at a court held 37 Eliz. that Richard North, rector, held a grove called Priest's Grove, late the property of his father Ralph North, rector, and which had belonged to Anthony and Thomas their predecessors in the rectory. In 1650, the rectory was valued at 77l. 10s. per ann. and had belonging to it a house and two acres of glebe²⁰.

The present rector is the Rev. Samuel Brooke, who was collated in the year 1772.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1674.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	-	8 $\frac{1}{16}$	-
1730—1739	-	-	11 $\frac{5}{16}$	-
1780—1789	-	-	11 $\frac{1}{16}$	-
1790	-	-	11	-
1791	-	-	11	-

Parish register.

Comparative state of population.

The present number of houses is 78, exclusive of the alms-house. The number of inhabitants is computed at 275.

John Dogget, John Prat, William Long, and Thomas Tyrrey, gave "four kyen" to the church of Barnet for a lamp for ever²¹

²⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Lib.

²¹ Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.

Alms-house. Lawrence Campe, citizen and draper of London, in the year 1612, founded an alms-house in this parish for 12 poor persons; to whom, by an indenture bearing date March 12, he gave 12d. a-piece monthly for ever; 4s. per annum to the churchwardens for their trouble; and 1l. 6s. 8d. to keep the house in repair; the whole of which, being 9l. 6s. 8d., is a rent-charge upon an estate in the parish of Allhallows in the county of Herts.

BETHNAL-GREEN.

THE very populous and extensive parish of Stepney having before suffered some diminutions, was again abridged in the year 1743, by the separation of the hamlet of Bethnal-Green, which was then by act of parliament made a distinct parish. Bethnal-Green made a parish.

The Green, from which the hamlet derived its name, lies about half a mile beyond the suburbs. I think it not improbable that Bethnal may have been a corruption of Bathon-Hall; and that it was the residence of the family of Bathon, or Bathonia, who had considerable property at Stepney in the reign of Edward the First. Situation.
Etymology.

The parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green^a, extends over a considerable part of the suburbs of the metropolis, and reaches almost to Spitalfields. It is bounded on the north by Hackney; on the east by Stratford-Bow; on the west by St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; and on the south by Christ-church, Spitalfields, and Mile End New Town, a hamlet of Stepney. It appears by an actual survey of the hamlet of Bethnal-Green, (which was co-extensive with the present parish,) made in 1703, that it then contained about 550 acres of land, besides that which was occupied by buildings; this quantity is now somewhat abridged by the great increase of houses within the Boundaries.
Extent.

^a Alice de Bathon died 2 Edw. I. seized of Edw. I. Esch. No. 13.

a messuage, &c. in Stepney, Esch. 2 Edw. I. ^a Described by that name, and directed to be so called in the act of parliament.

- Nature of land and soil. last five years. There are now about 190 acres of arable, about 160 of grass land, and about 140 occupied by market gardeners: the arable land frequently produces two crops in the year, one of corn and the other of garden vegetables. The soil is for the most part a rich loam. The brick-fields in this parish not only furnish bricks sufficient for the new buildings there, but a considerable quantity also for general sale. Bethnal-Green pays the sum of 1107l. 16s. 9d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1792, was at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound.
- Brick-fields.
- Land-tax.
- Weavers. The town-part of this parish is extremely populous, being inhabited principally by journeymen weavers, who live three or four families in a house, and work at home at their looms and reels for the master weavers in Spitalfields. In St. John-street is an extensive cotton manufacture belonging to Messrs Paty and Byrchall, which was established about the year 1783, and employs from 200 to 300 hands. At the end of Pollard's-row, near the Hackney-road, is a new manufacture lately established by Messrs. Hegner, Ehrlioltzer, and Co. for making "water-proof flaxen-pipe hose" for fire-engines, brewers, ships, &c. they are wove tubular, "without seams, and made to any length and of any diameter." The manufacture is yet in its infancy, and at present employs but a few hands.
- Cotton-manufacture.
- Beggar of Bethnal-Green. The well-known ballad of the Beggar of Bethnal-Green was written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry the Third; and Henry de Montfort, (son of the Earl of Leicester,) who was supposed to have fallen at the battle of Evesham, is the hero'. Though it is probable that the author might have fixed upon any other spot with equal propriety for the residence of his beggar, the story nevertheless seems to have gained

³ Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, vol. ii. p. 162.

much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle; and so convinced are some of the inhabitants of its truth, that they threw an ancient house upon the Green as the palace of the blind beggar; and point out two turrets at the extremities of the court wall as the places where he deposited his gains.

The old mansion above-mentioned, called in the survey of 1703 Kirby Castle. Bethnal-Green-house, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Kirby, citizen of London. Fleetwood, the recorder of London, in a letter to the lord treasurer (about the year 1578), mentions the death of "John Kirby, who built the fair house upon Bethnal-Green, which house, lofty like a castle, occasioned certain rhymes abusive of him and some other city builders of great houses, who had prejudiced themselves thereby; viz. Kirby's Castle, and Fisher's Folly; Spinola's Pleasure, and Meggs's Glory." This house was afterwards the residence of Sir Hugh Platt, Knt. author of "the Garden of Eden," "the Jewell-house of Art and Nature," and other works'. Sir William Ryder, Knt. died there in 1669⁶, it being then his property'. It now belongs to James Stratton, Esq. of Hackney, and has for many years been used for the reception of insane persons. It is still called in the writings Kirby Castle.

Sir Richard Gresham, a citizen of great note in the reign of Henry VIII. and father of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham, generally resided at Bethnal-Green⁸. It was in consequence of his suggestion and advice that the convents of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew were converted into public hospitals⁹.

Sir Richard
Gresham.

* Stow's Survey of London, edit. 1755. vol. ii. p. 47.

⁵ Sir Hugh Platt is described as of Kirby Castle, in the epitaph of his son (who died A. D. 1637) at Highgate. In 1594, Sir Hugh lived at the neighbouring house, called Bishop's

Hall, as he says himself, in his "Jewell-house of Art and Nature."

⁶ Funeral certificate.

⁷ Court-rolls of the manor.

⁸ Biograph. Brit.

⁹ Ibid.

Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. died at his house at Bethnal-Green, August 7, 1570^o.

Sir Balthazer
Gerbier.

Sir Balthazer Gerbier, an enterprising projector of the last century, by profession a painter and an architect, but not very eminent as either, opened an academy at Bethnal-Green, anno 1649, in imitation as it should seem of the Museum Minervæ". Here, in addition to the more common branches of education, he professed to teach astronomy, navigation, architecture, perspective, drawing, limning, engraving, fortification, fireworks, military discipline, the art of well speaking and civil conversation, history, constitutions, and maxims of state, and particular dispositions of nations, riding the great horse, scenes, exercises, and magnificent shows". Once a week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Balthazer gave a public lecture, gratis, on the various sciences which he previously advertised in the newspapers: a few specimens of these advertisements are given in the notes". Any person might speak or read at these public lec-

tures

" Funeral certificate.

" The Museum Minervæ was an academy instituted by Sir Francis Kynaston, (Esquire of the body to Charles the First,) A. D. 1635, in which year the king granted his letters-patent, whereby a house in Covent-garden, which Sir Francis had purchased, and furnished with books, manuscripts, musical and mathematical instruments, paintings, statues, antiquities, &c. was appropriated for, ever as a college for the education of the young nobility and others, under the name of the Museum Minervæ. Sir Francis Kynaston was made the governor under the title of Regent; Edward May, Thomas Hunt, Nicholas Phishe, John Suidell, Walter Salter, Michael Mason, fellows and professors of philosophy and medicine, music, astronomy, geometry, languages, &c. They had power to elect professors also of horsemanship, dancing, painting, engraving, &c.; were made a body cor-

porate, were permitted to use a common seal, and to possess goods and lands in mortmain. Pat. 11 Car. pt. 8. No. 14. Sir Francis Kynaston published the Constitutions of the Museum Minervæ.

" The terms for teaching all these arts and sciences were 6l. per month, of which 3l. was charged for teaching to ride the great horse. Gentlemen were boarded at 3l. per month. No gentleman of age bound to engage to board for more than one month; those of 16 or 18 years old for a quarter of a year. Perfect Diurnal, Feb. 11, 1650.

" On Wednesday next, the second public gratis lecture concerning cosmography, " with other academical entertainments for the lovers of learning." Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 23, 1649. Wednesday, 12 Dec. " Lecture on navigation, succinct orations in Hebrew on the creation of the world, with an academical entertainment of music, so there be time

tures "on any subject, so that it was on unquestionable principles, "warrantable terms, consonant with godliness, and with all due respect to the state".

An account of Sir Balthazer Gerbier's academy was published in 1648, with his portrait prefixed; and in 1649, "the art of well speaking," being one of the lectures delivered there gratis: this was ridiculed by Butler in his fictitious will of the Earl of Pembroke". Sir Balthazer seems to have been a very visionary schemer". After the failure of his academy, which soon happened", he went to America, where he was ill-treated by the Dutch, and narrowly escaped with his life". He afterwards returned to England, and designed the triumphal arch for the reception of Charles the Second".

"time for the same." *Perfect Diurnal*, Dec. 7—14. "The lecture for the next week designed for the ladies and honourable women of this nation on the art of speaking." *Perfect Occurrences*, Dec. 14. "Sir Balthazer Gerbier desires, that if any lady or virtuous matron will attend his lectures, they will give notice, that they may be the better accommodated according to their quality." *Several Proceedings of Parliament*, Dec. 21.—Feb. 20, Lecture on music, gratis; when those who are expert in the art have promised to make good what the lecture says in commendation of it." *Perfect Diurnal*, Feb. 11, &c. 1650. "July 30, was exhibited a Spanish ancient Brazilean course, called *Juego de Cannas*—the throwing of darts against the defendants with shields, (the ground white, covered with flaming stars: the motto, "*sans vouloir mal faire*") with an intermixed feigned fight with the sword, and the running of the ring." *Perfect Occurrences*, July 27, 1649. Some of the public exercises above-mentioned were in the White Friars, whither Sir Balthazer removed his academy in the winter. In some of his advertisements he complains much of "the extraordinary concourse of unruly people who robbed him; (*Tuesday's Journal*, Aug. 17,

1649,) and-treated with savage rudeness his extraordinary services." *Several Proceedings of Parliament*, Jan. 11, 1650.

"*Perfect Occurrences*, Dec. 14, 1649.

"All my other speeches, of what colour soever, I give to help Sir Balthazer's art of well speaking."

"In one of his advertisements, he professes to lend from one shilling to six, gratis, to such as are in extreme need, and have not wherewithal to endeavour their subsistence; whereas, week by week, they may drive on some trade." In the same advertisement he says, "the rarities heretofore-mentioned in a small printed bill are exposed to sale daily at the academy." *Perfect Diurnal*, March 4, 1650.

"*Widdow's Memorials*, p. 441.

"After his return, he advertised a narrative of the ill usage he had received from the Dutch, who killed one of his daughters, wounded another, and threatened his own life. In his advertisement he recommends a settlement in South America, whence might be procured, he says, sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, spices, gums, colours, drugs, and dying materials." *Mercurius Politicus*, Dec. 6—13, 1650.

"*Biograph. Brit.*

Robert Ainsworth.

William Caslon.

Ainsworth, the learned editor of the dictionary which goes by his name, kept an academy at Bethnal-Green²⁰. William Caslon, the eminent letter-founder, died at his house there in 1766, some years after he had retired from business²¹.

Chapel at Bethnal-Green.

At the south-east corner of Bethnal-Green, stood a chapel, (on the site of which is now a private dwelling-house,) called, in the survey of 1703, St. George's chapel; of this I have not been able to obtain any farther information. Newcourt says, that at Bethnal-Green was formerly a chapel; but whether it was a chapel of ease, or only a private chapel, he could not find²².

Removal of Aldgate.

At the same corner of the Green is a house, which lately belonged to Ebenezer Muffell, Esq. who having a taste for antiquities, and being an inhabitant of the parish in which Aldgate stood, (at the time of its removal,) purchased the materials, and carried them to his house at Bethnal-Green, where they are still preserved in an adjoining building.

Bishop's-hall.

About a quarter of a mile to the east of Bethnal-Green, is the site of an ancient house, called Bishop's-hall, (now converted into two or three tenements,) said by tradition to have been the residence of Bishop Bonner. That it was his property I have no doubt; and there is good reason for supposing that it has been the manor-house of Stepney; for Norden calls "Bushoppe's-hall" the seat of the Lord Wentworth²³. Bishop Braybroke dates many of his episcopal acts from Stepney; but I have not seen one dated thence by any of his successors; which leads to a supposition that they did not reside there, but leased the house with the manorial estate. In 1594, Bishop's-hall was the residence of Sir Hugh Platt, as mentioned before²⁴.

²⁰ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

²¹ Biograph. Brit. and Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 317.

²² Repertorium, vol. i. p. 743. I think it does not seem clear that the chapel, with a

messuage under the same roof leased by Bishop Bonner, 1 Edw. VI. to Sir Ralph Warren, was this chapel on the Green.

²³ P. 17. Lord Wentworth had the manor.

²⁴ See p. 29, note 5.

The church of St. Matthew Bethnal-Green, which is situated close to the suburbs, was consecrated July 15, 1746. It is built of brick with stone coins, and consists of an oblong square, with galleries on the north, south, and west sides. The communion-table stands within a recess at the east end. At the west end is a small square tower.

Church of St. Matthew.

In the church are the tombs of John Brookbank, M. A. the first rector, who died in 1747; Mr. Thomas Windle, 1779; Mr. John Cheeseman, 1783; Mr. George Evans, 1791; and William Clarke, Esq. 1791. In the church-yard are those of William Luck, Esq. 1748; the Rev. William Gordon, M. A. the first lecturer, 1749; William Bridgman, Gent. 1760; Lewis Ourry, an emigrant from France, (anno 1701,) and many years an officer in the English army, 1771; Mr. Vincent Beverley, 1772; Captain Isaac Perry, 1773; Francis Campart, Gent. 1773; Elizabeth his relict, afterwards wife of the Rev. Thomas Greaves, vicar of Westoning, (Bedfordshire,) 1778; Mr. Abraham Mafon, and Mary his wife, who died the same day, January 22, 1787; Captain William Curling, 1788; and Captain Matthew Curling, 1789.

Tombs in the church and church-yard.

The parish church of St. Matthew Bethnal-Green was, by the act of parliament above-mentioned, (viz. 16 Geo. II.) made a rectory, though it has no share in the great tithes, which were reserved to Brazen-Nose College, as patrons of the advowson of Stepney, and are received by the rector of that parish. By the same act it was directed, that the church-wardens should receive all the small tithes, Easter offerings, and all other dues within the parish, (except the surplice fees,) out of which they should pay the rector the sum of 130*l.* per annum, appropriating the remainder to the repairs of the church, and other parochial uses. The sum of 12*l.* per annum was reserved to the clerk of the parish of Stepney, as an equivalent

Rectory.

for the loss he might sustain by the separation of the hamlet. Before the passing of this act, the rectory of Stepney had been divided by a former act (9 Queen Anne) into two equal portions. This division was by the act of 16 Geo. II. annulled; and it was enacted, that one of the portions should be presented to the new benefice; and that the rectory of Stepney should for the future remain whole and undivided.

The first rector of St. Matthew Bethnal-Green was the Rev. John Brookbank, M. A.; the present rector is the Rev. William Loxham, M. A. who was instituted in 1766. The patronage is vested in the Principal and Fellows of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford.

Parish register.

The register of this parish is of the same date as the consecration of the church: before that period all entries relating to Bethnal-Green must be looked for in the parish registers at Stepney. The average of baptisms and burials since the year 1780, has been as follows:

	Average of Baptisms.			Average of Burials.		
1780—1784	-	-	373 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	307
1784—1789	-	-	358 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	362 $\frac{2}{3}$
1790	-	-	418	-	-	303
1791	-	-	432	-	-	310
1792	-	-	502	-	-	352

It is to be observed, that the baptisms very much exceed the burials, which is a very unusual circumstance in the villages near London. Upon inquiry I find this is to be attributed to some private burial grounds in the neighbourhood, where the fees are somewhat lower than in that belonging to the church. One of this description has been lately made in the parish near the free-school. When the hamlet of Bethnal-Green was separated from Stepney, it was supposed to contain about 1800 houses; their number is now computed at 3500: the principal increase has been within the last three years; the

Comparative state of population.

the increase of baptisms during those years bears nearly the same proportion.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish clerk's books, in which the ages of the deceased are inserted; Bethnal-Green being within the bills of mortality. Instances of longevity.

" Charles Marratt of Brick-lane, aged 99, buried January 15, 1748-9."

" Anne Postel, aged 100, buried October 24, 1749."

" Samuel Gates, aged 100, buried March 4, 1749-50."

" Margaret Lord, of Lord's Farm, aged 99, buried January 2, 1754."

" Bridget Fossett, aged 102, buried April 3, 1757."

" Mary Nash, aged 107, buried July 29, 1790."

" Mary Twits, aged 98, buried October 2, 1791."

There are entries also of one person of 90 and one of 93, buried in 1747;—two of 90, and one of 91, in 1749;—one of 90, in 1751;—one of 93, in 1754;—one of 90, in 1759;—one of 91, and one of 94, in 1761;—one of 91, in 1762;—one of 93, in 1789²⁴;—one of 94, in 1790; two of 90, in 1791;—one of 93, in 1792;—and one of 94, in 1793.

Mr. Thomas Barker is said to have died at Bethnal-Green, in June 1762, aged 101²⁵; and Mrs. Anne Hart in February 1765, aged 102.²⁶

Mr. Thomas Parmiter, in the year 1722, left certain estates in Suffolk, now let at 52l. per ann. for the purpose of building and endowing a free-school and alms-house for the benefit of the hamlet of Bethnal-Green. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter gave the ground rent free for the term of 600 years, and 10l. per ann. to educate ten boys. Benefactions.
Free-school.

²⁴ The clerk's books have not been preserved between the years 1762 and 1789.

²⁵ Annual Register.

²⁶ Ibid.

Subscription-
school.

Mr. William Lee gave 10l. per ann. to the school; and Mr. Edward Mayhew 5l. per annum towards clothing the children. The trustees with some savings made an advantageous purchase of a piece of ground called Cambridge Heath in the parish, near the Hackney road, now let on building leases for 95 years, at the rent of 43l. per ann. They have also a stock of 550l. South Sea annuities. With these funds they are enabled to educate 50 boys, and to supply them with shoes, stockings, and books. The school-master has 50l. per ann. and coals; the six alms-men, 5l. per ann. each, with a certain allowance of coals. A subscription-school has been instituted also in this parish, to which various benefactions have been given to the amount of above 1200l. as appears from the tables in the church²⁷. The funds being farther augmented by an annual subscription and occasional charity sermons, 30 boys, and the like number of girls, are thereby clothed, educated, and put out apprentices.

Bethnal-Green, containing about seven acres, was purchased by the principal inhabitants in the year 1667, of Lady Wentworth, lady of the manor of Stepney, for the sum of 200l. The property was then vested in trustees, who were to let it to the best advantage, and divide the rents between the poor inhabitants of the Green only, in coals and money. It now produces 34l. 16s. per ann. About three acres of it are inclosed within a nursery-ground.

The drapers' and dyers' alms-houses, and those founded by Captain Fisher in 1711, are situated within this parish. The two last have no farther connection with it. The former was founded in 1698, by John Pennell, citizen and draper, for four poor widows of sea-

²⁷ The principal benefactors were Mr. James Le Grew, who, in 1778, gave the sum of 100l. 3 per cents.; James Limborough, Esq. in 1783, 300l. 3 per cent. consol. Bank ann.; Mr. Michael Le Mowbray in 1783, 50l.; Mr. George Leeds in 1785, 100l. 4 per cent. consol.; Mr. Peter Debeze in 1791, 500l. 3 per cent. New South Sea annuities: all the above benefactions, except Mr. Le Grew's, were by will.

men who have been in the service of the East India Company, and are of the parish of Stepney: one of these is always chosen from Bethnal-Green, the endowment having taken place previous to its separation from that parish. The poor of Bethnal-Green are entitled, on the same account, to an interest in Priscilla Coborne's legacy to the widows of seamen, and other benefactions left to Stepney before the year 1743. The average number of poor in the work-house is about 450.

On the Green there is a meeting-house for the Presbyterian Dissenters.

Near Ducking-pond-row, within the parish of Bethnal-Green, is a Burial-ground of the Dutch Jews. burial-ground of the Dutch Jews belonging to the synagogue at Bricklayers Hall, in Leadenhall-street. The tombs of the Levites, whose office it is to pour water (in the synagogue) upon the hands of the Cohens, (or those of the tribe of Aaron,) are distinguished by the device of a hand pouring water out of a flagon; those of the tribe of Judah, by the device of two hands with the thumbs joined. The inscriptions are for the most part in Hebrew only. The following is one of the few English epitaphs:

Mrs.

S earch England or the universe around,
A doctress so compleat cannot be found;
M edicines prepar'd from herbs remove each ill,
P erfect great cures and proclaim her skill:
S ome hundreds her assistance frequent claim,
O ften recorded by the trump of fame—
N ow, reader, see if you can tell her name.

The date is 5550, which corresponds with 1790 of the Christian æra. Among the principal persons interred in this ground are Moses Jacob, founder of the synagogue above-mentioned, who died anno 1781;
Lipman

Instances of
longevity.

Lipman Spiar, a rabbi (no date); Dr. Benjamin Wolf Yonker, 1785; Mr. Daniel Mentz, son-in-law to Dr. de Folk, 1788; Michael Jacobs, Esq. 1788; Isaac Abraham, reader of the congregation, 1790; Anne, wife of Moses Levy, merchant, 1790. Two instances of remarkable longevity occur; viz. Mr. Solomon Myers, who died in 1778, aged 98; and Sarah Joseph, who died in 1782, at the age (according to her epitaph) of 107 years and 10 months. The keeper of the burial-ground assured me that she was a year older.

B R E N T F O R D.

THIS place takes its name from the small river Brent, which rises in the parish of Hendon, and here falls into the Thames. It is a market town, lying in the hundred of Elthorne, and situated upon the great Western road, at the distance of seven miles from Hide-park-corner. The parish is bounded by Ealing, Isleworth, and Hanwell, and by the River Thames. It is of very small extent, containing about 200 acres of land, of which an eighth only is arable; the soil is various, clay, gravel, and loam. The quota paid to the land-tax by this parish is 433*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* being at the rate of about 2*s.* 4½*d.* in the pound.

Name.

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, soil,
&c.

Edward I. granted a weekly market at Brentford, (on Tuesday,) to the prioress of St. Helen's, and an annual fair on St. Laurence's day, the vigil, and the four days following¹. For some time after the dissolution of monasteries, the profits of the market and fair were held under the crown. James I. in 1610, granted them in fee to James Hawley, Esq. whose family had been lessees under the priory, reserving a rent to the crown of 20*s.* per annum². Mr. Hawley, in 1619, sold them for 3350*l.* to Valentine Saunders of Chiswick, who obtained a fresh patent from the crown which enabled him to hold a weekly market and two fairs annually, viz. on the 6th of May, and on the 1st of September³. In 1638 William Saunders, Esq. died seized of the market and fairs; Valentine his bro-

Market and
fairs.¹ Cart. 35 Edw. I. No. 49.² Fee-farm roll, Augmentation-office.³ Papers in the possession of James Clitherow, Esq.

ther,

ther, 15 years of age, being his heir*. Anne Parish, anno 1679, had a grant of a weekly market on Thursday, in the Butts at New-Brentford†. The property of the market came afterwards (a second time) into the Hawley family, and was sold (anno 1768) by James Hawley, M.D. to Charles Woodcock, Esq. Robert Wallace Johnson, M.D. and others. Mr. Woodcock purchased the other shares, and sold the whole to Mr. Laurence Le Forest, who is the present proprietor.

County elections.

The elections for the county of Middlesex are held at Brentford, for which reason it is considered as the county-town; but there is no town-hall or other public building. The remembrance of the famous contests in 1768 and 1769, when party ran so high in favour of the popular candidate, is still kept up by the sign of *Wilkes's Head*, and No. 45.

Earls of Brentford.

Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, a distinguished officer in the royal army, was created Earl of Brentford by King Charles in the year 1644. The title became extinct at his death in 1651, and was revived by King William in 1689, being given to Frederic de Schomberg, who was at the same time made an English Duke. His son, who died in 1719, was the last Earl of Brentford.

Slaughter of the Danes.

Edmund Ironside having obliged the Danes to raise the siege of London in the year 1016, pursued them to Brentford, where he defeated them with great slaughter. In the ardour of the pursuit, a great number of the English soldiers lost their lives in the River*. Here the same king afterwards passed the Thames at low water in pursuit of the Danes, who were ravaging the county of Kent†.

* Cole's Abstract of Escheats. Harl. MSS. inter Scriptores post Bedam, p. 363. Brit. Mus. No. 756.

† Pat. 30 Car. II. pt. 3. No. 20. *

* Chron. Sax. p. 149. Hem de Huntingdon

† Chron. Sax. p. 149. Henr. de Huntingdon ut supra, p. 363. & Rog. de Hoveden, p. 435.

On the 14th of July 1558, six protestants suffered at the stake within the town of Brentford'. Six protestants burnt.

This place became a second time famous in history for the battle fought here on the 12th of November 1642, between King Charles's troops and some regiments belonging to the parliament. The circumstances of this action have been variously represented by the journalists and historians of the two parties. The following account, which differs in many particulars from any other I have seen, seems entitled to a considerable degree of credit. It is taken from a MS. letter² dated November 15, written, as it appears, by an officer who was in the engagement, merely for the information of a relation, and therefore not likely to contain any wilful misrepresentations. " On " Saturday very early, (says the writer,) we marched from Ashford, " and at Hounslow Heath all the king's foote met, expecting a bat- " taile, but none offered: on still we went to Hounslow towne, thence " to Brainforde, where unexpectedly we were encountered by two or " three regiments of their's, who had made some small barricadoes " at the end of the first towne called New Brainford. The van of " our army being about 1000 musketiers, answered their shot soe " bitterly, that within an hour or lesse they forfooke their worke in " that place, and fled up to another which they had raised betwixt " the two townes, from whence, and a brick house by with two small " ordinance, they gave us a hot and long shower of bullets. My " Colonel's (Sir Edward Fitton's) regiment was the sixth that was " brought to assault, after 5 others had all discharged, whose happy " honour it was (assisted by God, and a new piece of canon newly " come up) to drive them from that worke too, where it was an " heart-breaking object to hear and see the miserable deaths of many

Battle of
Brentford.

¹ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 747. and ² Ashmole's MSS. in the Museum at Oxford, Fox's Martyrs, edit. 1684. vol. iii. p. 734. No. 83b. f. 85. The letter is signed only with initials, M. S.

“ goodly men: we flew a lieutenant colonel, 2 serjeant majors,
 “ some captains, and other officers and soldiers there, about 30 or
 “ 40 of them, and took 400 prisoners. But what was most pitiful
 “ was, to see how many poore men ended and lost their lives, striving
 “ to save them; for they run into the Thames, and about 200 of
 “ them, as we might judge, were there drowned by themselves,
 “ and so were guilty of their own deaths; for had they stayed, and
 “ yielded up themselves, the king’s mercy is so gracious, that he had
 “ spared them all. We took there 6 or 8 colours, alsoe their twoe
 “ pieces of ordonance, and all this with a very small losse, God be
 “ praised; for believe me, I cannot understand that we lost 16 men;
 “ whereof, one was a son of Mr. Daniel of Tabley, Mr. Thomas
 “ Daniel, a fine young gentleman who was a lieutenant under my
 “ Lord Rivers; he and his captain were both slain, and a lieutenant
 “ of our regiment, but none of our countrymen. Then we, thinking
 “ all had been done for that night, two of our regiments passed up
 “ through the old towne to make good the entrance, but they were
 “ again encountered by a fresh onset, which scattered like the rest
 “ after a short conflict fled away towards Hammer Smith, and we
 “ were left masters of the townes. That night most lay in the cold
 “ fields. Next morning early we were startled a fresh by the loud
 “ music of some canon, which proved to be but some 14 barges of
 “ theirs, who, with 13 ordinance, and 600 men, attempted very
 “ indiscreetly to pass up the river from Kingston on Thames, by
 “ the town, where we lay, for London; but being discovered, what
 “ from the bancke and from Sion howse, (the Earl of Northumber-
 “ land’s,) where we had placed some four musketeers within two or
 “ three howers space, we sunk four or five of their vessels with the
 “ canons in them, took the rest, and 8 pieces in them, for our break-
 “ fast; after which, within two hours, we could descry a great army
 “ marching downe upon us from London, whoe came up within
 “ musket

“ musket shot of us: but the king finding his men wearie, and being
 “ satisfied with what he had done before for that tyme, and havinge
 “ no convenient place for his horse (which is the greatest pillar of
 “ his army) to fight, very wisely drew off his men by degrees, and,
 “ unperceived by them, left the towne naked; some of his horse
 “ dragoons keeping them deceived till the foot were all gone, and then
 “ they galloped in the rear after; which the enemy perceiving,
 “ played on their back with their canon, but with no harm or suc-
 “ cesse at all, God be praised; soe that night we marched back to-
 “ ward Hampton Court, next day into Kingston, a great towne
 “ which they had manned the day before with 6000 men in it, but
 “ left it upon our fight at Brainford; soe here we are now very
 “ safe, our foot and our horse round about us.”

Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth in Scotland, was, for his services in this action, created an English peer by the title of Earl of Brentford¹⁰.

Among the prisoners taken at Brentford was the famous John Lilbourn, who was sent to Oxford, and tried and condemned as a traitor¹¹, but was afterwards released. Fuller tells us, that the king dismissed the other prisoners without ransom¹². Some of the parliamentary writers say, that they were treated with the greatest cruelty; that the most barbarous outrages were committed in the town, and the inhabitants cruelly plundered. It is certain, that they presented a petition to the Commons, setting forth the great damages they had sustained, and praying for relief. The House taking the matter into consideration, sent an order to the ministers of Middlesex, that they should, upon the fast-day then appointed, read in their churches a relation of their sufferings, and excite the people to

¹⁰ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 472.

¹² Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

¹¹ England's Mem. Accidents, Dec. 1642.

compassion; the contributions in some parishes were very liberal; at Stepney the sum of 30*l.* was collected".

In 1647, when the army was mustered on Hounslow Heath, the guards were quartered at Brentford; about that time several skirmishes happened near the town".

Great flood.

In the year 1682, a very violent storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, caused a sudden flood, which did great damage to the town of Brentford. The whole place was overflowed; boats rowed up and down the streets, and several houses and other buildings were carried away by the force of the waters". In the churchwardens books are the following entries relating to this calamity:

" April 26, 1682, paid the watermen in bread, beer,

" and brandy, that brought their boats to save the peo- *l. s. d.*

" ple from the flood this day - - - - - 0 6 0

" Paid for cleaning water out of the church, mops, &c. 0 9 0

It appears also, that the wall of the church-yard and the pews in the church received considerable damage. Mr. Clitherow of Boston-house has a printed copy of the brief granted to the sufferers upon this occasion, by which it appears that their loss was estimated at 718*l.*

Manor of
Burston or
Boston.

The only manor in this parish is that of Bordeston¹⁶ or Burston, commonly called Boston, which was part of the possessions of the prioress of St. Helen's near Bishopsgate, under whom Jerome Hawley was lessee when that monastery was dissolved. Edward VI. in 1547, granted it to Edward Duke of Somerset¹⁷, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, gave it to

¹⁶ England's Mem. Accid. Nov. 28—Dec. 5.

¹⁴ Perfect Diurnal, Aug. 2—9, 1647.

¹⁵ Protestant Mercury, April 28, 1682.

¹⁶ So called in ancient court-rolls—Borde signifies a boundary.

¹⁷ The whole of the account of this manor is deduced from information obligingly communicated by the present proprietor James Clitherow, Esq.

Robert Earl of Leicester, who sold it the same year to Sir Thomas Gresham. After Lady Gresham's death, which happened in 1598, it was inherited by Sir William Reade, (her son by a former husband,) who obtained a new patent from the crown in 1610. Sir William dying in 1621, bequeathed this manor for life to his widow, with remainder to his grand-children the three daughters of Sir Michael Stanhope; viz. Jane, married to Lord Fitzwalter, and afterwards to Sir William Withepole; Elizabeth, to George Lord Berkley; and Bridget, to George Fielding Earl of Desmond. Lady Reade married to her second husband Sir Edward Spencer, Knt. of the Sunderland family, who possessed this manor many years in right of his wife, making it the place of his residence. One of James Howell's letters, dated February 20, 1647, is addressed to him "at his house near Braine-ford, Middlesex." Lady Spencer having outlived her second husband, died in 1658, in which year Leicester Viscount Hereford, who had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Withepole by Jane Stanhope, aliened a third part of the reversion of the manor to John Gouldsmith, Esq.; the perpetuity of the other two parts had been before aliened by the Berkley and Desmond families to Lady Spencer, who devised them to her kinsman John Gouldsmith above mentioned. After his death, which happened in 1670, the manor was sold by trustees according to the tenor of his will, and purchased by James Clitherow¹¹, Esq. whose descendant James Clitherow, Esq. is the present proprietor.

The

¹¹ This James Clitherow (a merchant of considerable eminence in London) was fourth son of Sir Christopher Clitherow, of Pinner Hill in this county, who was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London in 1627, and was lord mayor in 1634. He was president also of Christ's Hospital, (where there is a good portrait of him,) and governor of the Eastland Company. His immediate ancestors were citizens of note, who it is presumed were descended from the Clitherows, or Cliderows, of Kent, of whom Richard Cliderow was several times sheriff and knight of the shire in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. and in the year 1405 was appointed admiral of England upon the western station. Sir Christopher Clitherow's right to bear the arms of this family was acknowledged and certified by Henry

Manor-
house.

The manor-house is pleasantly situated on a rising ground about three quarters of a mile to the north of the town. It was built partly in the year 1622 by Lady Reade, and partly in 1671 by James Clitherow, Esq. as appears by dates on the pipes, cielings, &c.

Jerome Hawley, Esq. held freehold lands in the parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, valued at 20*l.* per annum¹⁹.

Brentford
chapel.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, stands near the centre of the town: it is uncertain at what time it was originally built, or whether any existed there before that, to which, as Dugdale says²⁰, Maurice de Berkley was a special benefactor. This Maurice died in 1189, and, according to Dugdale, was buried in this chapel. An escutcheon, with the Berkley arms²¹ cut in stone, which stood over the porch of the old church, was preserved at the last rebuilding of the chapel; and being properly blazoned, is now placed in the church against the west wall, surrounded with a gothic frame.

The whole of the chapel, except the tower, was rebuilt with brick in 1764, at the expence of about 2450*l.* of which 1155*l.* was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and 300*l.* was a legacy bequeathed by Mr. Gee. The building forms an oblong square, on three sides of which are galleries; the communion table is in a small

Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, in 1634. Sir Christopher married, for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1610. He had several children by both his wives, but all the branches of his family in the male line are become extinct, except the descendants of James Clitherow abovementioned, (his fourth son by Mary Campbell,) whose great-grandson is the present proprietor of Burston-house and manor. Such has been the fluctuating state of property in the county of Middlesex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of a very few who have been resident upon the same estate for more than a century.

¹⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

²⁰ Baronage, vol. i. p. 532.

²¹ Gules, a chevron between 10 crosses pateè, (six above and four below,) Arg. for Berkley; quartering, 1. Gules, three lions passant Or, for Mowbray. 2. Chequy Or & Az. for Warren. 3. Gules, a lion rampant-Arg. for Fitzalan. N. B. These coats were not quartered by the Berkley family till the reign of Hen. VI. they were therefore improperly inserted here, if the escutcheon was put up in memory of Maurice de Berkley, as benefactor to the chapel.

recess at the east end. The tower, which appears to have been built about the reign of Henry VII. is of soft stone mixed with flint: the font is gothic. In the chancel are the monuments of James Clitherow, Esq. who died in 1682²²; Christopher Clitherow, Esq. who died in 1727²³; and James Clitherow, Esq. who died in 1752²⁴. At the east end of the church are the tombs of Mary, relict of Sir Edward Spencer, and daughter of John Gouldsmith, Esq. who died in 1658; Elizabeth wife of Thomas Allen (1685); Richard Chadd, Esq. (1774); John Smith, Captain of Marines (1778); and John Ragdale, Esq. (1790). In the nave are the tombs of Mr. James Bethune, (surgeon at Brentford for 50 years,) who died in 1767; Mr. John Horne of St. Anne's, Westminster (the date is effaced); Elizabeth wife of Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. (1769); Henry Gifford, Esq. (1772); and Mary wife of John Sanderfon, Esq. of New Brentford Butts (1785). At the east end, over the south gallery, is the monument of John Midleton, Esq. student of Lincoln's-inn, who died in 1624²⁵; over the north gallery those of James Hawley, Esq. who died in 1667²⁶; Alice, his wife, who died in 1678; Henry Hawley, Esq. (1706²⁷); Mrs. Curtis Cullum, wife of Thomas Cullum²⁸,

²² Arms—Arg. on a chevron G. between 3 eagles displayed Sab. 5 annulets Or, for Clitherow, impaling, quarterly 1 & 4. Per chevron engrailed Or & Sab. a lion rampant counterchanged. 2 & 3. Arg. 3 spears in pale and a chief Sab. the spears heads on the chief Arg. for Barker. James Clitherow married the daughter of Thomas Barker, Esq. of Chiswick.

²³ Arms—Clitherow, impaling Arg. on a cross Sab. 5 estoils of the field for Paule. Christopher Clitherow married Rachael daughter of James Paule, Esq. of Braywick, Bucks.

²⁴ Arms—Clitherow as above—on an escutcheon of pretence Az. on a fesse between 3 saltiers Or, 3 lions heads erased of the field,

for Gale, quartering Arg. 3 bendlets Gul. on a canton Az. a spur Or, for Knight. James Clitherow, Esq. married Philippa daughter and coheir of Leonard Gale, Esq. co. Suffex.

²⁵ Arms—Arg. a saltier engrailed Sab. charged with a mascle Or, for Midleton, impaling Az. a chevron ermine between 3 pelicans Or, for Philipps. John Midleton married the daughter of Thomas Philipps of Brentford.

²⁶ Arms—Vert. a saltier engrailed Arg. for Hawley.

²⁷ Arms—Hawley impaling, per pale indented Arg. & Azure.

²⁸ Arms—Hawley as above—on an escutcheon of pretence Arg. a chevron Sab. between 3 bulls heads Gules.

and

and daughter of Henry Hawley, Esq. (1700²⁹). In the north aisle, under the gallery, is a tablet to the memory of Benjamin Lucas, Esq. who died in 1788. At the west end of the church are the tombs of Mr. Thomas Halsey, who died in 1759, and Henry Kitchen, Esq. of the county of Cumberland, who died in 1758. Against the wall is a brass plate in memory of Henry Redman, chief master mason of the king's works, who died in 1528.

Weever mentions the tombs of William Clavel, who died in 1496; Christopher Carill, Norroy King at Arms, (1510); Richard Parker, servant in the buttery to Hen. VIII. (1545); and his wife Margaret, "servant to the Lady Mary's Grace"³⁰.

William Noy, attorney-general to King Charles I. lies buried in the chancel at Brentford, which was the place of his residence³¹. A brass plate with an inscription was placed over his tomb, but soon defaced³². Noy was an able and learned lawyer, but morose and unpopular. James Howell, in one of his letters³³, says, "our greatest news is, that we have a new attorney-general, which is news indeed, considering the humor of the man. He has lately found out among the records in the Tower, a precedent for a tax called ship-money, when the kingdom is in danger." The writ for this obnoxious tax, which thus owed its origin to Noy, was drawn and prepared with his own hand. He died at Brentford Aug. 9, 1634. By his will he left 100 marks per annum to his son Humphrey, and the remainder of his fortune to his elder son Edward, "to be by him squandered, as he hoped no better from him"³⁴. This Edward, about two years afterwards, was killed in a duel in France³⁵.

²⁹ Az. a chevron erm. between 3 pelicans vulning themselves Or, for Cullum, impaling Hawley.

³⁰ Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 526.

³¹ Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 262.

³² Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

³³ P. 233. 8vo. edit.

³⁴ Ibid. p. 241.

³⁵ Ant. Wood.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Catherine, wife of George Scott of Uxbridge, who died in 1695; several of the family of Kinder and of Boddicott; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Harding, surgeon, who died in 1771, and John Willet, Esq. 1782. Church-yard.

The chapel of Brentford has been from time immemorial an appendage to the church of Hanwell, whose rector is always instituted to both³⁶, and has the appointment of a curate at this place. It was presented by the jury to the commissioners appointed in 1650 to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Brentford was a chapel of ease to Hanwell, two miles distant; that Mr. Bennet, the minister settled there by the committee of plundered ministers, piously officiated the cure, and performed all the commands of parliament; that he received the tithes within the limits of Brentford, valued at 12 l. 10 s. per annum; that he was entitled to an annual rent of 3 l. issuing out of the George-inn; and that he had likewise 60 l. per annum granted to him by the committee out of the impropriated rectory of Ashwell in Hertfordshire³⁷. In 1654, it was ordered by the Protector and council, that this augmentation, which had hitherto been paid in corn, should be paid in money to Robert Goddin, then minister³⁸: the Protector afterwards recommended that it should be advanced to 100 l. per annum³⁹. Abiel Borfett, who succeeded as minister in 1657, appears to have had a double appointment; viz. from the Protector⁴⁰, and from Rowland Stedman, rector of Hanwell⁴¹. The same augmentation charged upon various rectories was con-

³⁶ John de Thoryngden was instituted to the church of Hanwell, with the chapel of Brentford annexed, in 1335. Vid. Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 627. Dart says, (Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 17.) that Edward the Confessor gave Brentford to the church of Westminster; but I find no mention of it in the Confessor's charter; nor have I seen any authority for supposing that a chapel existed at Brentford before the time of Mau-

rice de Berkley. Edward the Confessor confirms 8 hides in Hanwell to the church of Westminster.

³⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

³⁸ Minutes of the Commissioners' Proceedings, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. i. p. 29, 30.

³⁹ Ibid. vol. xii. p. 98.

⁴⁰ Ibid. vol. xii. p. 137.

⁴¹ Ibid. vol. xxxiv. p. 217.

tinued to him⁴²; but it appears by the frequent petitions for the payment of arrears entered in the minute-books of the committee for plundered ministers⁴³, that neither he nor his predecessors received much profit from it. The rent arising from the George-inn originated from the will of Henry Redman⁴⁴, who died in 1528, and bequeathed that messuage and other premises in Brentford to the parish for charitable uses; the sum of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. is expressly appropriated towards the increase of the parish priest's wages. Joan Redman, widow of Henry abovementioned, by her deed of enfeoffment⁴⁵ dated 1529, confirmed his will. In this deed she recites, "that the sum of sixteen pence was gathered weekly among the householders at West Brentford, towards the stipend and salary of a priest to minister the sacrament and sacramentals in the church at West Brentford, which is, and evermore shall be commodious, right, easy, and pleasant to all the inhabitants and tenants at West Brentford; whereas, if they should repair and go to their parish church of Hanwell, distant from West Brentford two miles, or near upon it, it should be greatly to their peynes and travails, by reason whereof many of them for age, sickness, or other reasonable causes, should very rarely go or labour to the said church of Hanwell, by occasion whereof they should not so often hear mass and other divine service as now they may in the said church of West Brentford." It is recorded in the chantry-roll, deposited in the Augmentation-office, that "Johan Redman gave to the church of Braynforde, towards the salary of a priest to mynester the sacrament, and for an obite yerely to be kepte, lands and tenements in West Braynforde to the yerely value of 4 l. 17 s. 4 d." The said Joan Redman also gave to the said church "for to kepe a cren-

⁴² Minutes of the Commissioners Proceedings, vol. lvi. p. 38, &c.
Lambeth MS. Library, vol. vii. p. 332. 349.

⁴³ Ibid. vol. xi. p. 547. vol. xxiii. p. 201.

⁴⁴ A copy of the will is in the parish chest.

⁴⁵ Deposited in the parish chest.

" dell of wax to burne before the altar, one cowe, which was sold to " one Henry Davyes of the said towne for 20 shillings then un- " payde." It appears that the premises abovementioned having been seized by the crown among other chantry lands, were granted by Edward VI. to John Keyme⁴⁶. In the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth, John Bennett of Brentford, and Robert Vincent of Acton, who, it is probable, held the same premises under Keyme's grant, by their indenture of that date⁴⁷ settled upon certain trustees a rent of 6l. per annum issuing out of the same, half of which was to be appropriated to the minister, and the other half to such charitable uses as should seem most consonant to the intent of Joan Redman abovementioned. The whole of this rent has generally been, and now is, appropriated to the minister. The small tithes within the chapelry, said in the parliamentary survey to belong to the curate, were usually received by him, but not as an acknowledged right, till an agreement to that effect properly ratified took place between the Rev. Daniel Burnaby, rector of Hanwell, and Dr. Chilcott, curate of Brentford, by which the small tithes above-mentioned, and the hay tithes of certain lands at the east end of the parish, were confirmed to the curate. Queen Anne's bounty has been twice obtained for this curacy; viz. in 1721 and 1747, when lands were purchased with the money in the parish of Heston, and in Leigh near Ryegate. The church-house, which was rebuilt by subscription in 1696, has been ever since appropriated by the parish for the residence of the curate.

⁴⁶ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Nov. 24.

⁴⁷ This indenture is in the parish chest, where are also several deeds relating to these premises, executed by Joan Redman's feoffees subsequent to King Edward's grant to Keyme; which renders it probable that the validity of the grant was disputed, the lands in question

not having been entirely appropriated to superstitious uses, and therefore not liable to be sold or granted away under the act for the sale of chantry lands; and it seems likely that the parish accepted the rent-charge of 6l. per annum from Bennett and Vincent as a compromise.

The present curate of Brentford is the Reverend John Francis Randall, A. M. who, in 1773, succeeded the Reverend John Horne, so well known since in the political world, by the name of John Horne Tooke.

Comparative
state of popu-
lation.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1653.

	Average of baptisms.				Average of burials	
1680—1689	-	-	27 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	-	36 $\frac{1}{5}$
1730—1739	-	-	27 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	-	34 $\frac{3}{5}$
1780—1784	-	-	39	-	-	47 $\frac{1}{5}$
1784—1789	-	-	47 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	-	46 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790	-	-	63	-	-	50
1791	-	-	45	-	-	41
1792	-	-	58	-	-	56

In the period 1780—1789, 179 infants were buried; in 1790 and 1791, 39.

In 1764 there were 237 houses in this parish; the present number is about 270. It must be observed that the greater part of the town, comprising the whole of that district which goes by the name of Old Brentford, lies within the parish of Ealing.

In 1665, being the great year of the plague, there were 103 burials.

Extracts from the Register.

Instances of
longevity.

“ William Anflow, surgeon, aged 102 years, was buried September 20, 1717.”

“ Qerviah Bew, widow, buried January 31, 1763.” The plate on this woman’s coffin described her as an hundred years of age.

Luke Sparks.

“ Luke Sparks, buried January 3, 1769.” A comedian belonging to the theatre royal, Covent Garden. He was a native of Ireland, in which kingdom he commenced his theatrical career about the year 1733. In 1745 he came to England, and made his first appearance at

at the theatre royal in Drury-Lane on the 24th of September, in the character of Heartwell in the Old Bachelor. From this period he remained in London, chiefly at Covent-Garden theatre, where he succeeded Quin in many of his characters. He seldom rose above mediocrity; Manley, in the Provok'd Husband, was thought one of his best parts. A few years before his death he retired from the stage, and resided at Brentford. On his tomb is the following inscription: "Beneath this stone lie the remains of Luke Sparks, Esq. late of this parish. He died Dec. 28, 1768, aged 57 years."

"Henry Giffard buried October 25, 1772."

"Anna Marcella Giffard, widow, buried January 23, 1777."

Henry Giffard was the youngest son of William Giffard, Esq. of the county of Bucks; he was born in the year 1699, and at sixteen years of age was placed as a clerk in the South-Sea-house; but having a great propensity to the stage, he joined a company of comedians at Bath, and made his first appearance there in the year 1719⁴⁶. He was afterwards taken into Mr. Rich's company, and then went to Ireland, where he had a share in the Dublin Theatre⁴⁷. In 1730, he returned to London; and in 1733, became sole proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, where Garrick first appeared as one of his company in 1741. At that time the Goodman's-Field house was called the *late* Theatre; and to avoid the penalties of the act passed in 1737, was opened with musical entertainments, the play being given gratis. In 1742 and 1743, Giffard and Cibber occupied the vacant theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. In 1744, Giffard was engaged at Drury-Lane, where Garrick and he played the principal characters in tragedy and genteel comedy. Mrs. Giffard, who was sister to his first wife, and daughter of Mr. Lydal, an actor in Dublin⁴⁸, was born

Henry Giffard.

Mrs. Giffard.

⁴⁶ Betterton's Hist. of the Stage, p. 156.

⁴⁷ Ibid. p. 157.

⁴⁸ Chetwood's Hist. of the Stage, p. 166.

in the year 1717: she supported the characters of the fine lady in comedy, and the heroine in tragedy, with considerable applause. In the year 1744 she played Belvidera and Isabella to Garrick's Pierre and Biron. Both Mr. and Mrs. Giffard had retired from the stage many years before they died. On their tomb is the following inscription:

" Beneath this stone lie the remains of Henry Giffard, Esq.
 " late of this parish, who died October 20, 1772, aged 78 years :
 " also here lieth the body of Anna Marcella Giffard, wife of the
 " abovementioned Henry Giffard, Esq. who departed this life Ja-
 " nuary 21, 1777, aged 70 years."

Extracts from
 the chapel-
 wardens ac-
 counts.

The chapelwardens account-books contain several curious entries, of which the following are copies :

	£.	s.	d.
" 1620, Paid for 6 boules - - - -	0	0	8
" ——— for 6 tynn tokens - - - -	0	0	6
" ——— for a pair of pigeon holes - -	0	1	6
" 1621, paid to her that was Lady at Whitfontide			
" by consent - - - -	0	5	0
" ——— Goodwife Ansell for the pigeon holes	0	1	6
" ——— paid for the games - - - -	1	1	0
" 1623, received for the maypole - - -	1	4	0
" 1628, paid for a drumbe, stickes, and case -	0	16	0
" ——— for 2 heads for the drumbe - -	0	2	8
" 1629, received of Robert Bicklye for the use of			
" our games - - - -	0	2	0
" ——— of the said R. B. for a silver bar which was			
" lost at Elyng - - - -	0	3	6
" 1634, paid for the silver games - - -	0	11	8
" 1643, paid to Thomas Powell for pigeon holes	0	2	0

Among

Among other articles in the hands of the chapelwardens in 1653, was one little collar, a bell, one little bowl, and a pin of silver. It appears that the parish rates at this period were chiefly raised by profits accruing from the celebration of public sports and diversions at stated times of the year, particularly at Whitsuntide. At a vestry held at Brentford in 1621, several articles were agreed upon with regard to the management of the parish stock by the chapelwardens. The preamble states, " that the inhabitants had for many years been
 " accustomed to have meetings at Whitsontide, in their church-house
 " and other places there, in friendly manner, to eat and drink toge-
 " ther, and liberally to spend their monies, to the end neighbourly
 " society might be maintained; and also a common stock raised
 " for the repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, placing
 " poor children in service, and defraying other charges;" which stock not having been properly applied it was ordered, that a particular account should be given from year to year of their gains at those times, and the manner of the expenditure. It may be observed, that these games are of a later date, and differ materially from those noticed in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames. In " the account for the Whitsontide ale, 1624," the gains are thus discriminated :

				£.	s.	d.
" Imprimis, clear'd by the pigeon holes	-			4	19	0
" _____ by hocking	-	-	-	7	3	7
" _____ by riffeling	-	-	-	2	0	0
" _____ by victualling	-	-		8	0	2
				<hr/>		
				22	2	9
				<hr/>		

The hocking occurs almost every year till 1640, when it appears to have been dropt. It was collected at Whitsuntide.

" 1618, Gained with hocking at Whitsuntide L. 16 . 12 3"
 The

The other games were continued two years later. Riffeling is synonymous with raffling.

Other singular entries.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1621, Paid for a beaft for the parifh ufe -	2	6	8
" — given to the French chapel by confent	1	0	0
" 1625, for a coffin to draw the infected corpses	0	8	8
" 1633, given to a knts. fon in Devonfhire, being			
" out of meanes - - - - -	0	0	6
" — paid for a book of fporting allowed on			
" Sundaies - - - - -	0	0	6
" 1634, paid Rob ^t Warden, the conftable, which			
" he difburfed for conveying away the			
" witches - - - - -	0	11	0
" 1688, paid for a declaration of liberty of con-			
" fcience - - - - -	0	1	0
" — for a form of prayer for the Dutch not			
" landing - - - - -	0	1	0
" — for a thankfgiving for deliverance from			
" popery - - - - -	0	1	0

The two laft entries immediately follow each other.

Benefactions.

John Middleton, Efq. in 1624, left 5 l. per annum, payable out of houfes in Southwark, to be diftributed to the poor on St. Thomas's-day. Mary, relict of Sir Edward Spencer, who died in 1658, gave 6l. per annum, being a rent-charge, now paid out of the Butts Clofe, to apprentice a poor boy. John Lord Offulfton, in 1692, gave the intereft of 100l. for the fame purpose. James Townfend, in 1741, gave the intereft of 100l. to be diftributed in coals.

Charity-
fchool.

A charity-fchool was intituted at Brentford, by fubfcription, in the year 1703, and a fchool-houfe built on the Butts Common, the freehold of which is vefted in feoffees. Lady Capell, by her will
dated

dated 1719, endowed it with the twelfth part of the rent of an estate near Feverham in Kent, (now amounting to 11l. per annum,) which, by the tenor of her will, must be received by a person properly appointed for that purpose on the 12th of May, in Kew Chapel. Besides this endowment, the parish have a fund of 800l. in the Stocks belonging to the school, and its revenues are augmented by an annual sermon, and a subscription of the inhabitants. Twenty-one boys and twelve girls are clothed and educated, which number is about to be increased in consequence of a legacy of 500l. in the 3 per cents. lately left by Mr. James Parker, formerly landlord of the Red Lion Inn. Forty shillings is given as a fee with every child who is bound apprentice.

Several sums of money having been given at various times for the purpose of purchasing a stock of coals for the poor, the money was employed in building a gallery, the pews of which the minister is allowed to let, and appropriate the profits to his own use; first deducting a sum for purchasing the said coals equal to the interest of the money with which the gallery was built.

The bridge over the Brent at this place is of considerable antiquity; a toll upon all cattle and merchandize was granted anno 9 Edw. I. in aid of the bridge at "Braynford" for three years: all Jews and Jewesses who passed over it on horseback were to pay 1d.; on foot, a halfpenny: other passengers were exempted⁴⁹. A toll for the like term was granted 5 Edw. III.⁵⁰ Another for five years 43 Edw. III.⁵¹

Brentford-
bridge.

The Braunston or Grand Junction Canal, for the making of which an act of parliament was passed in the year 1793, is intended to incorporate with the Brent, and to render it navigable

Grand Junc-
tion Canal.

⁴⁹ Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 29.

⁵⁰ Pat. 5 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 28.

⁵¹ Pat. 43 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 11.

for the distance of nearly a mile before its junction with the Thames, which will be near the Foot Ferry at Brentford, and within the parish of Ealing.

Manufac-
tures.

The only manufactures in this place are, some turpentine works belonging to Mr. Corson, and a mill worked by steam for grinding corn and making starch, which belongs to Robert Wallace Johnson, M.D.

BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S.

THIS place, in ancient records, is called Brambele, Brambeleg, Etymology.
or Brembeley.—Newcourt supposes the name to be derived from *brom*, broom, and *leag* or *lege*, a field, or perhaps from the river Lea, near whose banks it lies'. I think it more likely that it is derived from the Saxon word *Brembel*, a bramble, and *lege*, a field.

Bromley lies in the hundred of Ossulston, about two miles from Whitechapel church, and adjoining to Stratford-Bow. The parish is of small extent, containing between four and five hundred acres of land, of which about sixty are occupied by market gardeners and nursery men, the remainder is divided in an equal proportion between arable and pasture; the soil for the most part is gravelly. This parish pays for its quota to the land-tax the sum of 428l. 8s. 2d. which, in the year 1792, was at the rate of 1s. 9d. in the pound. Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

At this place there was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Leonard, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by William, Bishop of London, for a prioress and nine nuns'. There is no trace of any part of this building to be seen, except the chapel of St. Mary, which is now the parish church, and part of an old brick wall in the church-yard. References to various grants relating to this convent will be found in the notes'. At the suppression Nunnery.

¹ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 576.

² Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

³ Confirmation of the manor of Haselington field by King Stephen. Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 443. Grant and confirmation of the

church of Norton, Ibid. Confirm. Cart. & Libertat. Cart. 11 Edw. II. No. 3. Pro Prioriss. de Stratford, Pat. 22 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 25. Pat. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 21. Pat. 24 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 38. Pro Prioriss. & Monial. Stratford

suppression of monasteries, the nunnery at Bromley was valued, according to Dugdale, at 108*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

The manor. The manor of Bromley belonged to the abovementioned convent, to which it is said to have been given by Sir Ralph Joffiline⁴. After the dissolution it was granted, with the site of the priory and advowson of the church, by Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler⁵, who granted a lease of the priory, with certain premises adjoining, to Joan Gough, at the yearly rent of 35*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*⁶, and in the year 1546 exchanged the manor again with the crown for other lands⁷. After the expiration of Joan Gough's lease, Queen Elizabeth granted the same premises for twenty-one years to Sir Thomas Cotton⁸. The manor, in the year 1583, was the property of Henry Morgan, alias Wolf, who obtained a licence to alien the same, with certain tenements and tofts, 30 acres of arable, 15 of meadow, 30 of pasture, 2 of wood, and 3*l.* rents of assize, to Thomas Spencer, Esq. and Richard Shute⁹. In 1607 a licence was obtained by Hugh and John Hare, to alien the same premises to Arthur Ingram and his heirs¹⁰. Soon after this the manor seems to have reverted to the crown.. King James granted it in 1609 to Francis Morrice and Francis Phillips¹¹. It was vested in the

ford atte Bowe, Pat. 32 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 12. (pro ten. in Bremsley). Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 22. Pat. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 21. (pro. 4 l. 10 s. exeunt. de ten. apud le Stenes, London.) Pat. 39 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 26. (pro. ten. in Bremsley.) Pre Abbiss. Stratford. Cart. 14 Rich. II. m. 1. Prioriss. & Monial. Beati Leonardi de Stratford, ampl. confirm. cart. & libertat. Cart. 10—12 Hen. IV. No. 12. & 2 Hen. V. pt. 1. No. 4. Pat. 8 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 23. Pat. 3 Edw. IV. pt. 3. m. 18. This convent being always described in the records as at Stratford, and not at Bromley, there having been also a convent of monks at Stratford-Bow, and another at Stratford in Essex, it is difficult to distinguish them in the calendars at the Tower; nor can

it be always done without referring to the original roll, where the word Prioriss. will determine the grants which belonged to this house, even if Beati Leonardi should not follow. It was through this difficulty, probably, that Weaver was led into the error of calling the nunnery at Bromley a Convent of White Monks.

⁴ See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 576.

⁵ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. April 21.

⁶ Vide Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. 8. Aug. 6.

⁷ Records in the Augmentation-office.

⁸ Pat. 13 Eliz. ut suprà.

⁹ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 10. Mar. 2.

¹⁰ Pat. 4 Jac. pt. 14. April 14.

¹¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 577. Morrice and Phillips had several very extensive grants

the crown again A. D. 1620, when, being valued at 71*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* it was settled among other manors upon Charles I. then Prince of Wales¹², who, in the fourth year of his reign, granted it to Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees for the city of London¹³, who, five years afterwards, sold it to Sir John Jacob¹⁴. Sir John was a great sufferer in the civil war: his estates having been sequestrated, this manor appears to have passed into the hands of Abraham Wilmer, Esq. who was allied to the Jacobs by marriage, and who is stiled patron of the church in 1650¹⁵. Sir John Jacob died in 1666. The manor afterwards came to the family of Roberts¹⁶. After the death of Sir John Roberts, Bart. which happened in 1692, it became the property of Sir William Benson, Knt. who dying in 1712, his son sold it about the year 1719, to Mr. Lloyd, a merchant of London¹⁷, who aliened one moiety to his relation Mr. Booth, from whom it descended to his grandson Richard Booth, Esq. of Glenden in Northamptonshire; the other moiety is held by Gamaliel Lloyd and others, as trustees for the infant children of John Lloyd, Esq. of Snitterfield in Warwickshire. The manor-house, a large brick edifice, was built by Sir John Jacob in the reign of Charles I.; his arms, with those of his second wife, are on the chimney-piece in the drawing-room¹⁸. Sir William Benson made many alterations, and appears to have built the porch, where his arms are to be seen over the entrance.

The manor of Bromley Hall in this parish, consisting of a hide and a half of land, was given by Geoffrey and William de Mandeville

Manor of
Bromley
Hall.

grants that year (7 Jac.) in various counties. the manor.

Newcourt's reference is to pt. 22.

¹² Lamb. MS. Library, 663, No. 48.

¹³ Pat. 4 Car. pt. 35. June 14.

¹⁴ Cl. 9 Car. pt. 31. No. 23.

¹⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁶ Court rolls of the manor.

¹⁷ From the information of the steward of

¹⁸ Arg. a chevron G. between 3 wolves heads erased proper for Jacob, impaling Az. on a chevron engrailed between 3 unicorns heads erased Or, 3 crescents Gules for Clowes. Sir John Jacob appears to have been married to his second wife Alice Clowes, or Clowse, about 1633.

ville

ville to the priory of Christ Church in London¹⁹; and on the dissolution of that monastery, was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Morrifon²⁰. In 1548, the site of the manor, with a moiety of all reliefs, profits of court, view of frankpledge, &c. was aliened by William Clyfton, citizen and merchant of London, to Humphrey Luce, citizen and leather-seller²¹, whose son and heir Evan, the next year, sold it again to William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh²². It is now the property of George Nicholls, Esq. of Cambridge.

Singular to-
nure.

In the reign of Edward I. Idonea Cricket held certain lands in *Brembeleg*, valued at 60s. per annum, by the service of holding the King's napkin at the coronation. After her death they were divided between the nuns of St. Leonard's, the brethren of the Holy Trinity, and others²³.

The church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was, no doubt, the chapel belonging to the nunnery which had that Saint for its patroness²⁴. The remains of Norman architecture sufficiently demonstrate it to be nearly, if not quite, coeval with the foundation of the convent. It is a small structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel, which are of the same width, and separated by an ascent of one step. Some ancient columns in the south wall of the nave, the capitals of which are decorated with foliage and other ornaments, shew that the building was extended farther on that side. In the south wall of the chancel are five stone stalls²⁵, two of which have round arches; the others are Gothic; through one of these a door has been made to

Stone stalls.

¹⁹ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 82. Robert Burel also, and William de Pirho, gave them some property in Bromley.

²⁰ 37 Hen. VIII. Aug. 29. Fee-farm roll, Augmentation-office.

²¹ Pat. 3 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Jan. 29. Sir Ralph Sadler, who had been lord of the manor of Bromley, was at this time lessee of the manor of Bromley-Hall.

²² Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Jan. 30.

²³ Records in the Exchequer, Esch. in Middlesex, de testa de Nevill.

²⁴ The chapel of St. Mary within the convent of St. Leonard, is mentioned in several ancient wills.

²⁵ Or rather perhaps four stalls and a piscina, but the lower part being entirely concealed by the waincoat, it cannot be ascertained.

communicate with the manor-house, and the others are in part concealed by the wainscot. Sir William Benson lengthened the chancel by the addition of a projecting recess, in which the communion-table is placed. In the east window are his arms²⁶ and those of his wife²⁷, the arms of England, the city of London, and the Drapers' company²⁸. In the west wall are the remains of a large round arch, ornamented with the lozenge and other Saxon mouldings. At the same end is a small wooden turret.

Within this chapel was interred the body of Elizabeth, sister of Queen Philippa, and daughter of William Earl of Henault, whose will bears date 1375²⁹. Joyce, wife of Sir Hugh Blount, was buried there the same year³⁰. Weever says, that John de Bohun (the fifth Earl of Hereford of that family) was entombed in the *abbey church* of St. Leonard's, in Stratford-Bow³¹. As that writer has evidently confounded the nunnery of St. Leonard at Bromley with the convent at Stratford, it seems more probable that this Earl was buried at the latter place. The historical account of the family of Bohun, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*³², tends to confirm the supposition.

William Gobyonne appears to have been buried at Bromley in 1435, and Robert Sudbury in 1484³³.

In the chancel were formerly the tombs of Henry Topsfield, who died in 1557³⁴, and of Thomas Grey, citizen of London, who died in 1590; and in the nave that of Michael Barker, Esq. who died at Bromley Hall in 1599³⁵.

²⁶ Arg. 3 trefoils Sab. between 2 bendlets Gules.

²⁷ Vert. a chevron erm. between 3 crowns. Or.—These arms are impaled by Sir William Benson, who married Mary Austin; but I find no such coat appropriated to that family.

²⁸ Az. 3 clouds proper, radiated in base. Or, each surmounted with a triple crown of the third, caps Gules.

²⁹ Stow's Survey, edit. 1755, vol. ii. p. 766.

³⁰ Id. *ibid.*

³¹ Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 541, 542.

³² Vol. i. p. 447.

³³ Stow *ut supra*.

³⁴ The arms of Topsfield remain—three martlets upon a chevron

³⁵ Fun. Certif. Herald's College.

Monuments.

Against the south wall of the chancel stands a large marble monument, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Abraham Jacob, Esq. who died in 1629; the figures of himself and his wife are represented kneeling under arches. The monument is adorned with the arms of the family, and its alliances³⁵. On the same wall is a monument of white marble to the memory of Sir John Roberts, Bart. patron of the church, who died in 1692³⁶, and that of William Ferrers, Esq. who married Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore, Bart. and died in 1625³⁷. The latter monument is supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and is ornamented with busts of William Ferrers and his wife, placed under arches. He is habited in a doublet and ruff, with his own hair, picked beard, and whiskers. She is represented with her hair straight.

On the east wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Elias Russell, who died in 1690³⁸, and Samuel Skinner, Esq. who died in 1757. On the north wall is the monument of Sir Richard Munden³⁹, captain in the navy, who died in 1680; he signalized him-
self

³⁵ 1. Arg. a chevron Gul. between 3 wolves heads erased proper, for Jacob, quartering Argent, 3 boars, gorged with bones Sable; and impaling, Arg. a chevron between 3 bucks current Sable, attires and collars Or, for Rogers. Abraham Jacob married Mary Rogers of Kent. 2. Arg. on a bend Sab. 3 dolphins naiant embowed of the field for Rolte, impaling Jacob. Thomas Rolte married Elizabeth Jacob. 3. Sable, a chevron engrailed Or, between 3 plates charged with crosses pateé Gules, for Bury, impaling Jacob. George Bury married Mary Jacob. 4. Jacob, impaling Sable, 3 helmets Arg. within a border engrailed of the second, for Halliday. John Jacob married Elizabeth Halliday. 5. Gules, a chevron vair between 3 eagles displayed Or, for Wilmer, impaling Jacob. Thomas Wilmer married Elizabeth Jacob. 6. Az. a chief

Erm. for Syliard impaling Jacob. George Syliard married Barbara Jacob.

³⁶ Arms—Or, a lion rampant; quartering, 1. Az. a bow Or, armed with an arrow drawn, Arg. 2. Az. across fretty.....between 4 mullets Or, impaling Arg. a boar's head couped between 3 cross crosslets Sab. for Amy. Sir John Roberts married Margery daughter of William Amy.

³⁷ Arms—Arg. on a bend Gul. cottised Az. 3 horseshoes Or.

³⁸ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fitchée Sable, for Russell, impaling Arg. on a bend Sab. 3 eagles displayed of the field.

³⁹ Arms—Per pale Gules & Sab. on a cross engrailed Or, 5 lozenges of the second, a chief of the second charged, with 3 eagles legs erased of the third—in a canton ermine an anchor Az.

self upon various occasions, and particularly by the taking of St. Helena. On the same wall is a large monument of veined marble to the memory of Sir William Benson sheriff of London, who died in 1712, erected by his son William Benson, Esq. On the floor is a brass plate to the memory of Roger Horton, citizen and goldsmith, who died in 1556; and the tomb of Captain Christopher Morgan, who died in 1705. Against the north wall of the nave is the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of Gyles Lytcott, Esq. and wife of George Tutville, who died in 1704; and on the south wall that of Mary, wife of Captain Edward Rhodes, who died the same year⁴⁰. In the nave are also the tombs of Thomas Rudge, Esq. who died in 1723; and Edward Astley, Esq. third son of Sir Philip Astley, Bart. who died in 1763.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Isaac Rot, Gent. who died in 1653; Philip Starkey, citizen, (1677); William Wray, minister, (1692); and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bateman, Knt.; Andrew Orgill, of Suffex, Gent. (1705); Susanna, wife of Mr. Starkey Myddelton, citizen and surgeon, (1718); Thomas Harlow, 1741⁴¹; Mr. John Debonnaire, (1747); Richard Rudd, apothecary, (1749); Richard Charlton, Esq. (1754); Isaac Worth, Captain of the Houghton East Indiaman, (1761); Richard Newman, Esq. of Westham, (1766); Peter Newman, Esq. (1770); Captain John Caruthers, (1770); Daniel Biffon, Esq. (1777); John Curtis, Esq. (1780); Mr. Richard Hill, of Ormskirk in Lancashire, (1784); Miss Sarah Tomkins, (1784); John Duprie, Esq. (1785); Mrs. Mary Jarrett, (1786); John Milward, Esq. (1786); and Peter Lefevre, Esq. (1787).

The church of Bromley is in the diocese of London, and the archdeaconry of Middlesex: the benefice is a curacy; the great tithes,

In the original grant to Sir Richard Munden in the Herald's College, the field is Gules only. the second for Rhodes, impaling Arg. 3 lions passant Sable.

⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. two trefoils Sab. a chief of "erraticus hic situs est."

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K

which,

which, with the advowson of the church, belonged to the nunnery of St. Leonard, have always been held with the manor, except that the rectory was leased separately by Queen Elizabeth⁴². In 1650 it was presented by the inquisition to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Bromley St. Leonard's was a parish of itself, but never depending upon the late hierarchy; that Abraham Wilmore, Esq. was the present rector; that the tithes were worth 20l. per annum; and that Benjamin Spencer was the present minister, having been approved by the commissioners of plundered ministers, and that he received 12l. per annum from the impropriator, besides offerings, &c. valued at 4l. per annum. They recommended to the committee to increase his salary⁴³. Newcourt says, that the plea of exemption from episcopal jurisdiction is ill-grounded, since the convent acknowledged the bishop's authority, and the curates have always been licensed by him⁴⁴.

Nathaniel Cole.

Nathaniel Cole, A. M. author of some sermons and devotional tracts⁴⁵, was curate of this place, and was buried here May 4, 1626.

The present curate is William Haggitt, A. M. who was appointed in 1783.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1624.

Comparative state of population.	Average of baptisms.				Average of burials.			
	1630—1639	-	-	18 ¹ / ₂	-	-	19 ⁶ / ₁₀	
	1680—1689	-	-	16 ⁴ / ₁₀	-	-	23 ⁹ / ₁₀	
	1730—1739	-	-	27	-	-	44 ¹ / ₁₀	
	1780—1789	-	-	29 ¹ / ₂	-	-	48 ⁷ / ₁₀	
	1790	-	-	31	-	-	58	
	1791	-	-	34	-	-	40	

⁴² Viz. to Richard Grey, 7 Eliz. Records, Augmentation-office. Newcourt mentions other leases, viz. to Richard Pickman, 15 Eliz. and to Ambrose Willoughby, 28 Eliz. Repertorium, vol. i. p. 577.

⁴³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

⁴⁴ Repertorium ut supra.

⁴⁵ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

The list of burials is considerably increased by the number of non-parishioners here interred.

The present number of houses in Bromley is about 200.

In 1625, there were 63 burials; in 1665, 61.

In the early part of the register are recorded several baptisms of the children of Timothy Middleton, Esq.⁴⁶; of Sir Henry Ferrers, Bart. and Anne his wife; and of Sir John Jacob and his second wife Alice.

Families of
Middleton,
Ferrers, and
Jacob.

"Anne, daughter of Sir John Maynard, K. B. and Mary his wife, baptized December 27, 1627." Sir John Maynard was brother of the first Lord Maynard: he was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. His wife was daughter of Sir Timothy Middleton. In the year 1648, being then a prisoner in the Tower, on a charge of treason, he sent a spirited remonstrance to the House of Lords, demanding to be tried by a jury of his peers. It was printed on a single sheet, under the title of "England's Champion, or the Just Man's Fortitude," and is to be found amongst the collection of pamphlets of that date in the British Museum. It appears that Sir John Maynard was released from his confinement, for he resided some years afterwards at Tooting, where he was proprietor of the manor. He was buried in the church-yard of that place A. D. 1658.

Sir John
Maynard.

"Buried Mr. Thomas Willmer, Gent. and Theologue, September 17, 1650."

"Sir John Jacob, Knight, and Bart. buried March 13, 1665-6." Sir John Jacob, a rich and loyal citizen, was one of the farmers of the customs, and a great sufferer during the civil war. In 1642 he was a prisoner at Crosby-house, for refusing to contribute money for the use of the parliament.

Sir John
Jacob.

⁴⁶ He was afterwards Sir Timothy Middleton, Knt. and Lord Mayor of London.

" R^t Worshipful Sir John Roberts, Bart. buried December 29, " 1692." He was created a baronet in 1681: the title is now extinct.

William Benson.

" Wiliam, son of Mr. William Bensón, and Martha his wife, " baptized March 17, 1681-2." Auditor Benson, who died at Wimbledon, and of whom an account is given in Vol. I. He was buried at Bromley February 9, 1754.

" Sir William Benson, Knt. buried August 29, 1712." Sheriff of London, and father of Auditor Benson.

" Sir Charles Peers, buried February 7, 1736-7." He was senior Alderman of London, and had been Lord Mayor in 1716.

Alms-houses.

In this parish, near the road side, stand two alms-houses, one of which was founded in 1613 by Sir John Jolles, Knt. and Alderman of London, for eight poor widows, four of whom are to be of Bromley, and four of Stratford-Bow. "Over the door are the arms of Jolles". The other alms-house (for 12 poor persons) was built in 1706, by the Drapers' company, to whom a sum of money was left in trust for that purpose by Mr. John Edmondson, whose arms⁴⁶ are over the door.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Ferrers, in 1625, gave the sum of 100 l. to purchase freehold lands, the profits of which should be laid out weekly in bread for the poor. Abraham Jacob, Esq. in 1633, gave 20 l. to buy coals. A person unknown gave 20 l. for the same use. Capt. Christopher Morgan, who died in 1705, gave 50 l. for the use of the poor; and William Snelling, Esq. in 1713, the same sum. With the benefactions of Messrs. Ferrers, Morgan, Snelling, and the person unknown, was purchased an estate in Suffolk, let some time ago at 9 l. but lately raised to 30 l. per annum. Alderman Phillips gave a messuage in Oat-lane to the parish, in lieu of

⁴⁶ Or, a cinquefoil Gul. between 3 pheons Sable.

⁴⁷ Gules, a pale wavy Erm. between six escallop-shells Or.

a burial-

a burial-place for his family. Richard Newman, Esq. in 1766, gave 5 l. per annum to be distributed in bread and coals on Christmas-day among poor housekeepers not receiving alms.

In this parish are the calico printing-grounds of Mr. Joseph Forster, ^{Manufac-} who is tenant of the manor-house of Bromley-Hall; Mr. Copp's tam-^{tures.}bour-manufacture; and a large distillery belonging to Messrs. Hatch, Smith, and Currie.

C H E L S E A.

Etymology.

THERE have been various conjectures respecting the derivation of the name of this place. The most ancient record wherein I have seen it mentioned, is a charter of Edward the Confessor, in the Saxon language; it is there written *Cealchylle*: did local circumstances allow it, I should not hesitate a moment in saying that it was so called from its hills of chalk; but as there is neither chalk nor a hill in the parish, the derivation does not prove satisfactory. Later records vary much in the orthography of this word; it seems to have puzzled the Norman scribes; for in *Doomsday-book* we find a double reading thus ^{*Cercbede*} ^{*Chelched*}. I have seen deeds of the age of Edward II., in which it is called *Chelchey*: but the most common mode of spelling for some centuries after the Conquest, was *Chelcheth* or *Chelchith*. In the 16th century it began to be written *Chelsey*. The modern way of spelling seems to have been first used about a century ago. Skinner derives *Chelsea* from *shelves* of sand and *ey* or *ea*, land situated near water; at the same time he allows that it is written in ancient records, *Cealchyth*, i. e. *chalky haven*¹. Newcourt derives it from *Ceald* or *Cele*, cold, and *byth*². Norden, whose etymology is best supported by fact, says, “it is so called from the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel, (*ceosel* or *cesol*), which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones, thereof called *Cheselfey*, briefly *Chelsey*, as is *Chelsey* in *Suffex*.”

¹ In the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan.

² *Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 583.

³ *Speculum Britanniae*, p. 17.

⁴ Skinner's *Etymological Dictionary*.

Chelsea is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Thames, which is supposed to be wider in the adjoining reach than in any part west of London-bridge. The church is two miles distant from Buckingham-house, but the village extends almost to Hyde-park-corner, including a considerable part of Knightsbridge. The parish lies within the hundred of Offulton, and is bounded on the east by a rivulet which parts it from the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square; on the west by a rivulet which divides it from Fulham; on the north by the parish of Kensington; and on the south by the river Thames. In the year 1664, James Hamilton took an actual survey of the parish of Chelsea⁶, and found it to contain 630 acres, which he has thus particularized:

Situation,
boundaries,
and extent.

	Acres.	R.	P.
Gardens, &c. about the manor-house	-	9	0 16
Site of houses, gardens, &c.	- - -	53	2 7
Park	- - - - -	40	0 0
Glebe	- - - - -	23	1 38
Arable	- - - - -	300	2 8
Meadows	- - - - -	38	3 22
Pasture	- - - - -	128	1 15
Common	- - - - -	37	0 7

It is computed that there are now only 130 acres of pasture and meadow, and about 170 of arable, the greater part of which is occupied by market gardeners⁷; this deficiency is to be attributed to the prodigious increase of buildings since the abovementioned survey was taken. There is also in the parish of Chelsea, a tract of land

⁶ In the possession of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan.

⁷ It is seldom that more than 10 or 12 acres are sown with corn. Exclusive of the 170 mentioned above, about 12 acres are occupied by nursery-men and florists. The latter,

among whom Colvill should be particularly mentioned, carry on a very extensive business in the sale of scarce exotic plants; the culture of which has of late been brought to very great perfection.

not included in this account, which contains 137 acres, lying quite detached from the rest, and surrounded by the parishes of Kensington, Paddington, and Wilfdon; a considerable part of this land belongs to All Souls College at Oxford, being within their manor of Malurees. The whole is under grass, and the soil clay: in other parts of the parish, the soil consists chiefly of sand and gravel. Chelsea is assessed the sum of 1079 l. 19 s. 8 d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1792, was 1 s. in the pound upon land, and 1 s. 2 d. upon houses.

Soil.

Land-tax.

Synod at Chelsea.

About the year 785, Pope Adrian having sent legates to England for the purpose of reforming the religion, they held a synod at Cealchythe¹.

Manor.

Dart says, that in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Thurstan gave the manor of Chilchelle or Chelcheya, which he held of the King, to Westminster-Abbey; and that the grant was afterwards renewed by William the Conqueror, in whose charter it is called, Land at Chelchea². In the British Museum is a charter of Edward the Confessor³, confirming the manor of Cealchylle, with all its rights and appurtenances, land and water, wood and field, meadow and pasture, pannage and fruit, and other emoluments, as fully and freely as it was held by Thurstan, the governor of his palace⁴, with the privilege also of holding a court to take cognizance of causes between the villeins, the right of punishing thieves, and taking up fugitives: he granted them moreover, exemption from toll and every third tree, with a third of the fruit growing in his wood at Kyngesbyrig. We are told by Dart⁵, that Gervase, abbot of Westminster, natural son of King Stephen, aliened some of the

¹ Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary. Lambarde does not seem to be aware that Cealchythe was the ancient name for Chelsea, which he gives in another place.

² History of Westminster-Abbey, vol. i. p. 20.

³ This charter, which is in the Saxon language, has been printed in Hicke's Thesaurus (vol. i. p. 159.) with a Latin translation.

⁴ Præfectus Palatinus.—Hicke.

⁵ History of Westminster-Abbey, vol. i. p. 23.

manors of that church, and among the rest Chelchithe, which he gave to his mother Dameta and her heirs, to be held in fee with the village and appurtenances, either in land or water, to hold it peaceably and honourably, with all privileges, paying to the church of Westminster annually the sum of 4l. for which grant she gave to the church the sum of 40s. and a pall of the value of 100s. The record of Doomſday-book makes no mention of any lands or manor belonging to the church of Westminster in Chelsea; but it is possible that it might have been included amongst their possessions in Westminster, where they are said to have had thirteen hides and a half; and it is more probable, as the manor of Chelched there mentioned, contained two hides only. Edward de Sarisburie, according to that record, held Chelched, containing two hides, or five carucates, one hide of which was in demefne. There were two villeins holding two virgates, and four holding half a virgate each; four borderers, each holding five acres, and three slaves: of meadow land two carucates; pasture for the cattle of the town; woods for sixty hogs, and 52d. rents; in the whole valued at 9l. Wluune, a servant of King Edward, held this manor, and had the power of aliening it. If this was, as it appears to have been, a distinct manor from that mentioned by Dart, it is probable that they were afterwards consolidated, at least we hear of only one manor at any subsequent period; and of that there is a great deficiency of records till the reign of Henry VII.; from which time its history may be very satisfactorily deduced. It is somewhat singular, that among the inquisitions *post mortem* at the Tower, there is not one of the manor of Chelsea. By the *nomina villarum* in the British Museum, dated 1316, it appears that it was then held by the heirs of Bartholomew de Septem Fontibus¹³. Robert de Wodehous, who died in 1345, held certain

¹³ Harl. MSS. No. 6281.

lands at Kingholt of Richard Heyle, Lord of Chelchith¹⁴. Robert de Heyle, in 1368, leased the whole of his manor of Chelchith, except Westbourne and Kingholt, to the abbot and convent of Westminster for the term of his own life, for which they were to allow him a certain house within the convent lately occupied by Sir John Molyns for his residence, to pay him the sum of 20l. per annum, to provide him every day two white loaves, two flagons of convent ale, and once a year a robe of esquire's filk¹⁵. Several of the court-rolls of the manor during the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. are still to be found among the records of the dean and chapter of Westminster. At one of the courts (16 Ric. II.) Florence North, a brewer, was presented for not putting up a sign, as was customary; and at another, (11 Ric. II.) the wife of Philip Wells was fined 6d. for being a common babbler (*garrulatrix*). Except that Simon Baylle was lessee of the house and appurtenances, 33 Hen. VI., I find nothing farther relating to this manor till the reign of Hen. VII. when it was the property of his faithful minister Sir Reginald Bray, from whom it descended to Margaret, the only child of his next brother John, who married William Lord Sandys¹⁶. In the year 1536, Lord Sandys being seized of the manor of Chelsea in right of his wife, gave it to King Henry VIII.¹⁷

Sir Reginald
Bray.

Queen Katherine
and
the Lord Admiral.

This manor was a part of the jointure of Queen Katherine Parr¹⁸, who resided at Chelsea with her second husband Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral. Some of her letters, dated from Chelsea anno 1548, are printed amongst the Burleigh Papers¹⁹, in which collection

¹⁴ Edm. 18 Edw. III. No. 64. 2d numbering.

¹⁵ Gl. 41 Edw. III. m. 16. dom. The king's licence for this lease is among the records of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The manor was valued at 25l. 15s. 6d. 42 Edw. III.

¹⁶ Dugdale's Barwage, vol. ii. p. 311.

¹⁷ Record in the Augmentation office. Sir Francis Bryan was made keeper of Chelsea for life by patent, 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Feb. 20.

¹⁸ It is described as late parcel of the possessions of Katherine Parr in some of the subsequent records.

¹⁹ Vol. i. p. 61. and 93.

there

there is a curious account of the Lord Admiral's familiar behaviour towards the Princess Elizabeth, then about fourteen years of age, and residing at Chelsea under the care of the Queen Dowager²⁰. After the Queen's death, which happened the same year, not without suspicion of poison, the Lord Admiral was very importunate with the Princess to consent to a marriage; but his ambitious projects were soon defeated, and he lost his head upon the scaffold March 14, 1548-9²¹.

Princess Elizabeth.

I have not been able to ascertain at what time this manor was first granted to the Duke of Northumberland, but it is certain that he surrendered it to the crown in the year 1551²²; King Edward VI. then granted it to the duke's eldest son, John Earl of Warwick²³; and again in 1553, to the duke himself²⁴, who, not many months afterwards, was beheaded for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey. His widow, Jane Duchess of Northumberland, was in possession of the manor, and died at her house at Chelsea in the beginning of the year 1555²⁵. The manor-house of Chelsea appears to have been granted in fee by patent, dated April 11, 1557, to John Caryl, Esq.²⁶ and by him aliened on the first of June following, to James Basset, Esq.²⁷ notwithstanding which, the Lady Anne of Cleve is said in the account of her funeral to have died at "the King and Quene's Majesty's place of Chelsey beside London," on the 16th of July that year²⁸. Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted the manor of Chelsea to Anne Duchess of Somerset, widow of the protector, for life²⁹. She dying in the year 1588, the Queen, in the ensuing year, granted the manor, with the manor-house of Chelsea, subject to a rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. to John Stanhope, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, (afterwards the first Lord Stanhope, of Harring-

Dudley Duke of Northumberland.

Anne of Cleve.

John Stanhope.

²⁰ Burleigh Papers, vol. i. p. 99.

²¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 368.

²² Records Augmentation-office.

²³ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Mar. 13.

²⁴ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 8. March 2.

²⁵ Collins's Mem. of Noble Families, p. 33.

²⁶ Lord Cadogan's Time Descd.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ MS. Heralds' Coll. I. xv. f. 232.

²⁹ Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. 12. July 3.

Howard family.

Duke of Hamilton.

Cheyne family.

ton,) for life³⁰. It is probable that he soon afterwards surrendered this patent; for I find Chelsey Place granted again upon the like terms in 1592, to Katherine Lady Howard, wife of the Lord Admiral³¹. The Lord Admiral appears to have resided at Chelsea previous to this grant; some of his letters among the Harleian MSS. are dated thence in 1589 and 1591³². The Howard family obtained fresh grants of this manor at subsequent periods, either for life or a term of years³³. In 1639, King Charles I. granted the reversion to James Marquis of Hamilton³⁴, who purchased the Countess of Nottingham's interest in the premises. The marquis, who was created a duke in 1643, fell a sacrifice to his loyalty, and was beheaded in the year 1648. His brother William, who succeeded to the title, was slain at the battle of Worcester in 1651. The manor of Chelsea having been seized among the forfeited lands, was sold in the year 1654, by certain trustees appointed for that purpose, to Robert Austin, Thomas Smithsby, and others³⁵. In 1657, William Lord Douglas, and his wife Ann Duchess of Hamilton, daughter and coheir of James Duke of Hamilton, conveyed Chelsey Place to Charles Cheyne, Esq. afterwards created Viscount Newhaven, of the kingdom of Scotland; and in the year 1660, the same parties, Lord Douglas being then Duke of Hamilton, sold the manor also to Mr. Cheyne. It was purchased, as it is expressed upon the monument of Lady Jane Cheyne, with a part of the large dower which she

³⁰ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. 12. Apr. 5.

³¹ Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. 5. July 30.

³² Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6994—11; 6995—59.

³³ Pat. 2 Jac. pt. 8. June 30.—Chelsey Place to Margaret Countess of Nottingham for life. Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 41. No. 14. Chelsey Place to James Howard, son of the Earl of Nottingham, for the term of 40 years after the decease of the countess his mother, who survived him.

³⁴ Pat. 14 Car. pt. 12. June 26.

³⁵ This conveyance is among the title deeds of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cadogan, to whose politeness and liberality I am indebted for the opportunity of procuring much curious information relating to this parish. As Austin, Smithsby, &c. joined afterwards in the conveyance to Charles Cheyne, it is probable that they purchased the manor in trust for the coheirs of the Duke of Hamilton.

brought

brought her husband. Sir Hans Sloane, of whom more particular mention will be made hereafter, purchased the manor of Chelsea in 1712, of William Lord Cheyne; and dying in the year 1752, left two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah; the former of whom married the late Lord Cadogan; and the latter George Stanley, Esq. The Right Hon. Charles Sloane, the present Lord Cadogan, inherits one moiety of this manor from his father; the other was left by the late Hans Stanley, Esq. to his sisters, Anne, wife of Welbore Ellis, Esq. and Sarah, wife of Christopher Doiley, Esq. who having no issue, the reversion is vested under Mr. Stanley's will in Lord Cadogan and his heirs.

Sir Hans Sloane.

Dr. King, in his MS. account of Chelsea before quoted, says, that the old manor-house stood near the church; and that Henry VIII. parted with it to the ancestors of Sir Thomas Lawrence, having built a new house upon another site¹⁶. I cannot find any record of this grant: the fact, as far as relates to the alteration of the site, seems very probable. I think it not unlikely that this was the manor-house granted to Caryll, as before mentioned¹⁷, which by some subsequent alienation might have become the property of the Lawrence family. The circumstance of the north aisle of the church being still annexed to the premises which were Sir Thomas Lawrence's, corroborates the supposition of their having been the site of the manorial residence. Henry VIII.'s building stood upon that part of Cheyne-walk which adjoins to Winchester House, and extends eastward as far as Don Saltero's coffee-house¹⁸. A row of houses now supplies

Manor-house.

¹⁶ When the king built this new house, he supplied it with water from a conduit made for that purpose at Kensington, which is still kept up.

¹⁷ See p. 75.

¹⁸ This well-known coffee-house was first opened in the year 1695, by one Salter, a bar-

ber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricities of his conduct, and by furnishing his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities, which still remain in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues are sold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane con-

supplies the place of the old mansion, which was pulled down many years ago.

Thomas
Beauchamp,
Earl of War-
wick.

Thomas Beauchamp, the victorious Earl of Warwick, who signalized himself at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have had a country seat at Chelsea, at which place his will was dated in the year 1369³⁹. It is probable that he was proprietor of the same house and premises which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, and which were granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose⁴⁰.

Marquis of
Berkley.

William Marquis of Berkley, who died in 1491, left a house at Chelsea to John Whiting and his heirs⁴¹.

Earls of
Shrewsbury.

George Earl of Shrewsbury, an eminent military character in the reign of Henry VIII. resided occasionally at this place, where his son Richard was born⁴². Francis, his successor, is mentioned among the freeholders in a court-roll of the manor of Chelsea, 35 Hen. VIII.⁴³ His son George, the second Earl of Shrewsbury of that name, a faithful servant of Queen Elizabeth, (who committed the Queen of Scots to his custody,) resided sometimes at Chelsea⁴⁴, and died seized of a capital mansion there, 33 Eliz.⁴⁵ This mansion, I presume, he gave to his Countess, who was widow of Sir William Cavendish; for I find her son William Earl of Devonshire, (to whom she bequeathed the whole of her estates,) soon afterwards in pos-

Shrewsbury-
house.

contributed largely out of the superfluities of of his own museum. Vice-Admiral Munden, and other officers who had been much upon the coasts of Spain, enriched it with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero. See *Tatler*, No. 34. (Nicholls's edition,) where Saltero is ridiculed for his credulity in appropriating his pin-cushions and hats to Queen Elizabeth's chamber-maid, &c. &c.

³⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 232, 233.

⁴⁰ Pat. 2 Ric. III. pt. 2. Sept. 14.

⁴¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 366.

⁴² Ibid. vol. i. p. 332.

⁴³ In the Augmentation-office.

⁴⁴ In Lodge's Illustrations of English History, is a letter from this earl, dated thence in 1585. Several of his letters relating to the Queen of Scots are to be found in the same work.

⁴⁵ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

session of a large house by the water-side at Chelsea⁴⁶; the Earl's second wife, who survived him, resided at this place⁴⁷, where she died in 1643⁴⁸. The house afterwards belonged to Sir Joseph Aylmer⁴⁹, and is now the property of Mrs. Tate, relict of Benjamin Tate, Esq. ; at present it is occupied as a paper manufactory.

The celebrated Sir Thomas More purchased an estate at Chelsea, ^{Sir Thomas More.} and settled his family there about the year 1520⁵⁰. His house was situated near the water-side, and, as Erasmus describes it, was "neither mean nor subject to envy, yet magnificent enough".⁵¹ He added to its conveniences by building at the end of his garden a library and a chapel, where he passed much of his time in retirement and devotion. To give general anecdotes of a man so well known as Sir Thomas More, would be superfluous ; I shall confine myself therefore to such as are connected with his residence at Chelsea. The capricious monarch, to whom he owed his rise and fall, frequently visited him at this place with the utmost familiarity, and would sometimes dine with him uninvited⁵². Erasmus's description of the manner of Sir Thomas More's living with his family at Chelsea, exhibits a fine picture of domestic happiness : "There he converseth (says he) with his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law, his three daughters and their husbands, with eleven grandchildren. There is not any man living so affectionate to his children as he ; and he loveth his old wife as well as if she was a young maid".⁵³ When we are told that this wife was not only inclining to old age, but of a nature somewhat harsh, and very

Manner of his living at Chelsea.

⁴⁶ Dr. King's MS. account of Chelsea, from an old survey.

⁴⁷ A servant of the Countess of Devonshire's was buried in 1638, and another in 1641. — Parish Register.

⁴⁸ Churchwardens' accounts.

⁴⁹ Dr. King's MSS.

⁵⁰ Biograph. Brit.

⁵¹ See Biograph. Brit. in the notes.

⁵² More's Life of Sir Thos. More, edit. 1726. p. 49.

⁵³ Ibid. p. 90.

worldly, or as his great grandson More says, " of good years ; of
 " no good favour nor complexion, nor very rich ; her disposition
 " very near and worldly," we must allow him great merit for his
 affectionate behaviour towards her ; nor should we omit to commend
 the means he made use of to soften the moroseness of her disposition :
 " he persuaded her. (it seems) to play upon the lute, viol, and
 " some other instruments, every day performing thereon her task ;
 " and so with the like gentleness he ordered his family."—" Such is
 " the excellence of his temper, (continues Erasmus,) that whatsoever
 " happeneth that could not be helped, he loveth it as if nothing
 " could have happened more happily. You would say there was in
 " that place Plato's academy ; but I do his house an injury in com-
 " paring it to Plato's academy, where there were only disputations
 " of numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes of moral vir-
 " tues. I should rather call his house a school, or university of
 " christian religion ; for though there is none therein but readeth
 " or studieth the liberal sciences, their special care is piety and vir-
 " tue ; there is no quarreling, or intemperate words heard ; none
 " seen idle ; that worthy gentleman doth not govern with proud
 " and lofty words, but with well-timed and courteous benevolence ;
 " every body performeth his duty, yet is there always alacrity ;
 " neither is sober mirth anything wanting".

Anecdotes of
 him.

Sir Thomas More was a great benefactor to the church of Chel-
 sea, constantly attended divine service there, and frequently assisted
 at its celebration. The Duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine
 with him whilst he was chancellor, found him at church, wearing a
 surplice, and singing with the quire ; " God's body, my Lord Chan-
 " cellor," said the Duke as they returned to his house, " what a
 " parish clerk ! A parish clerk ! you dishonour the king and his

²⁴ See More's *Life of Sir Tho. More*, edit. 1726, p. 32.

²⁵ *Ibid.* p. 90, 91.

" office."

" office." " Nay, said Sir Thomas, you may not think your master and mine will be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured."

The morning after he had resigned the great seal, he went to Chelsea church with his lady and family, where, during divine service, he sat as usual in the quire, wearing a surplice; and because it had been a custom after mass was done, for one of his gentlemen to go to his lady's pew, and say, "My lord is gone before;" he came now himself, and making a low bow, said, "Madam, my lord is gone." She thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unriddled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day⁷⁷.

Holbein, who came to England in 1526, was first patronized by Sir Thomas More, and during the space of three years lived in his house at Chelsea, where he was employed in drawing the portraits of his patron and his friends⁷⁸. Among the numerous works attributed to this celebrated master, none perhaps are more noted than the groups of Sir Thomas More's family; but very good reasons have been assigned for supposing, that though the heads were sketched by Holbein, the pictures were finished by an inferior artist⁷⁹.

Among other instances of Sir Thomas More's benevolent disposition, we are told, that he hired a house at Chelsea for the reception of aged people, who were supported by his bounty, and that it was the province of his amiable daughter Margaret to see that all their wants

Hans Holbein.

Farther anecdotes of Sir Thomas More.

⁷⁷ Hodgesdon's Life of Sir Thomas More, p. 28.—Roper's Life of More, p. 29.—and More's Life of More, p. 179.

⁷⁸ More's Life of Sir Thomas More, p. 186.

⁷⁹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 66.

⁸⁰ See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 85

—88. The most noted of these pictures is at Burford in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Lenchalls. Another was purchased by Sir Rowland Wynne, who carried it to his seat in Yorkshire.

were duly relieved⁶⁰. This great man was beheaded in 1535, for refusing to take the oath which acknowledged the king's supremacy. It may be thought worthy of notice, perhaps, that the morning he was summoned to repair to Lambeth for the purpose of taking that oath, he went to his parish church, attended mass, and received the sacrament⁶¹; after which, stepping into his barge, he bid a last adieu to the favourite scenes of his retirement, and resigned himself to the fate he saw approaching.

Disputes
about the
place of his
interment.

A few years previous to his death, Sir Thomas More caused a vault to be made on the south side of the chancel of Chelsea church, to which he removed the bones of his first wife, and which he designed for the place of his own interment. It has been a matter of dispute whether his body was deposited there or not; some authors say, that his daughter Margaret, whose pious affection to her father's memory has frequently been the theme of panegyric, removed his corpse from the Tower, where it had been buried, to the vault at Chelsea⁶². More, the Chancellor's great-grandson, who wrote his life, does not mention this fact; and it has been thought unlikely, from the circumstance of Bishop Fisher's body having been removed to the Tower by Margaret Roper, that it might be interred, according to his request, near her father, who was there buried⁶³. Soon after Sir Thomas More resigned the office of lord chancellor, he wrote the following epitaph for himself, which is engraved upon a tablet of black marble on the south wall of the chancel at Chelsea. It has been several times printed, but not correctly: Weever's copy is the most accurate.

⁶⁰ Hodgesdon's *Life of More*, p. 85.—
More, p. 149.

⁶¹ More's *Life of More*, p. 220.

⁶² Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. Wes-

ver's *Funeral Monuments*, p. 506.

⁶³ Remarks on More's *Life of Sir Thomas More* by Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, anno 1717. Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4455.

“ Thomas

“ Thomas Morus urbe Londinenſi, familiâ non celebri, ſed ho- His epitaph.
 “ neſtâ natus, in literis utcunq; verſatus; quum et cauſas aliquot
 “ annos juvenis egiffet in foro, et in urbe ſuâ pro Shirevo juſ dix-
 “ iſſet: ab inviſſimo rege Henrico Octavo (cui uni regum om-
 “ nium gloria prius inaudita contigit, ut fidei deſenſor, qualem et
 “ gladio ſe et calamo veré præſtitit, meritó vocaretur) adſcitus in
 “ aulam eſt, delectuſque in conſiliũ; et creatus eques, Proquæſtor
 “ primũ, poſt Cancellarius Lancaſtriæ, tandem Angliæ, miro prin-
 “ cipis favore factus eſt. Sed interim in publico regni ſenatu lectus
 “ eſt orator populi, præterea legatus regis nonnunquam fuit, alias
 “ alibi, poſtremò vero Cameraci Comes et collega junctus principi
 “ legationis Cuthberto Tunſtallo tum Londinenſi, mox Dunelmenni
 “ epiſcopo quo viro vix habet orbis hodie quicquam eruditius pru-
 “ dentius, melius. Ibi inter ſummos orbis chriſtiani monarchas rur-
 “ ſus reſecta fœdera, redditamque mundo diu deſideratam pacem et
 “ lætiſſimus vidit et legatus interfuit.

“ Quem ſuperi pacem firment faxintque perennem.”

“ In hoc officiorum vel honorum curſu, quum ita verſaretur ut
 “ neque princeps optimus operam ejus improbaret neque nobilibus
 “ eſſet inviſus nec injucundus populo, furibus autem et homici-
 “ dis“ moleſtus. Pater ejus tandem Johannes
 “ Morus eques et in eum judicum ordinem a principe cooptatus quĩ

* “ This blank ſpace was originally ſupplied with the words “ hereticisque.” As there is not the leaſt appearance of an erasure having been made, and as the whole inſcription is now perfectly legible; whereas Weever* ſays, that in his time it was ſcarcely to be read; it is evident that the whole has ſince been reſtored by ſome deſcendant, it is probable, or admirer of Sir Thomas More, who heſitated whether he ſhould introduce or ſuppreſs a paſſage ſo diſreputable to his character. Fuller tells us, that he had a tree in his garden at

Chelſea, which he called the tree of truth, and to which he uſed to tie heretics to be ſcourged. (See Fuller’s Worthies, Middleſex.) A letter of Sir Thomas More’s is ſaid to be extant, (ſee Biograph. Brit. p. 3767; article, More, in the notes,) in which he boasts of having expreſſed his enmity to heretics in his epitaph. How much is it to be lamented, that a bigoted zeal ſhould have thus perverted a diſpoſition in every other reſpect ſo charitable and benevolent!

“ regius confessus vocatur ; homo civilis, suavis, innocens, mitis,
 “ misericors, æquus et integer ; annis quidem gravis, sed corpore
 “ plusquam pro ætate vivido, postquam eò productam sibi vitam
 “ vidit ut filium videret Angliæ Cancellarium satis in terrâ se jam
 “ moratum ratus, libens emigravit in Cælum. At filius, defuncto
 “ patre, cui quamdiu superarat, comparatus et juvenis vocari consue-
 “ verat, et ipse quoque sibi videbatur, amissum jam patrem requi-
 “ rens ac æditos ex se liberos quatuor et nepotes undecim, respi-
 “ ciens apud animum suum cæpit perfenescere. Auxit hunc af-
 “ fectum animi, subsecuta statim velut adpetentis senii signum pec-
 “ toris valitudo deterior. Itaque, mortalium harum rerum satur
 “ quam rem a puero penè scilicet optaverat ut ultimos aliquot vitæ
 “ suæ annos obtineret liberos, quibus hujus vitæ negotiis paulatim
 “ se seducens futuræ possit immortalitatem meditari eam rem tan-
 “ dem (si cœptis annuat Deus) indulgentissimi principis incom-
 “ parabili beneficio, resignatis honoribus impetravit : atque hoc se-
 “ pulchrum sibi, quod mortis eum nunquam cessantis adrepere quo-
 “ tidie commonefaceret, translatis huc prioris uxoris ossibus extru-
 “ endum curavit. Quod ne superstes frustra sibi fecerit, neve in-
 “ gruentem trepidus mortem horreat, sed desiderio Christi libens op-
 “ petat ; mortemque ut sibi non omnino mortem sed januam vitæ
 “ feliciori inveniat : precibus eum piis lector optime spirantem præ-
 “ cor, defunctumque prosequere.

“ Chara Thomæ jacet hic Joanna uxorcula Mori
 “ Qui tumulum Aliciæ hunc destino ; quique mihi.
 “ Una mihi dedit hoc conjuncta virentibus annis
 “ Me vocet ut puer et trina puella patrem.
 “ Altera privignis (quæ gloria rara Novercæ est)
 “ Tam pia quam gnatis vix fuit ulla suis.

“ Altera

- “ Altera sic mecum vixit sic altera vivit,
 “ Charior incertum est, quæ sit an illa fuit.
 “ O simul, O juncti poteramus vivere nos tres
 “ Quam bené, si fatum religioque sinant.
 “ At societ tumulus, societ nos, obsecro, cælum
 “ Sic mors, non potuit quod dare, vita, dabit.”

Sir Thomas More's monument appears to have been erected in his life-time, in the year 1532. The tablet on which the inscription is engraved stands under a flat Gothic arch, the cornice of which is ornamented with foliage. Over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More, viz. a moor's head; and the arms of himself and his two wives⁶⁵. After the attainder of Sir Thomas More, the king seized upon all his possessions, without any regard to his widow or family, whom he left so poor, that his great-grandson says they had not money wherewith to buy him a winding-sheet⁶⁶. The king afterwards granted Lady More a pension of 20l. per annum; a poor pittance, as the author above quoted observes, to maintain a chancellor's lady. In the year 1544, she had a grant of a house in Chelsea, (formerly part of the possessions of her late husband, and then in the occupation of the rector,) for the term of 21 years, paying a rent of twenty shillings per annum⁶⁷. Her husband's son-in-law, William Roper, appears to have been a freeholder in this parish about the same time⁶⁸. The custody of Sir Thomas More's capital man-

Distress of Sir
Thomas
More's family.

⁶⁵ Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a chevron engrailed between 3 moorhocks. Sab. crests and legs Gules—2 & 3.—Arg. on a chevron between three unicorns heads erased Sab. as many besants for More impaling Arg. a fesse Az. between three colts in full speed Sab. for Colt, the name of his first wife.

More impaling Ermine, a fesse checky Or, and Azure; the arms of his last wife Alice

Middleton, a widow. Her maiden-name is no where mentioned. She was buried at Northall in Hertfordshire. More's Life of Sir Thomas More, p. 5.

⁶⁶ More's Life of More, p. 276.

⁶⁷ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 6. Aug. 4.

⁶⁸ Court Roll of the Manor, 35 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation-office.

Grant of his
house to the
Marquis of
Winchester.

Subsequent
proprietors.
Lord Dacre.

Lord Bur-
leigh.
Robert Earl
of Salisbury.

Henry Earl
of Lincoln.
Sir Arthur,
Gorges.

The Earl of
Middlesex.

sion at Chelsea was granted to Sir William Pawlet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester⁶⁹, to whom Edward VI. granted in fee both that and all other premises in Chelsea and Kensington, forfeited by his attainder⁷⁰. The Marquis of Winchester, who had been Lord High Treasurer of England thirty years, died at the advanced age of 96, in the year 1571, and was succeeded by his son John, who died at Chelsea in 1576⁷¹. Winifred, widow of the old Marquis, died in 1586⁷²; and this house appears to have been soon afterwards in the possession of Gregory Lord Dacre, who married Anne, her daughter by her first husband Sir Richard Sackville, and died in 1594. Lady Dacre, who survived him but a few months, bequeathed her house at Chelsea, with all its appurtenances, to the great Lord Burleigh, with remainder to his son Robert⁷³, afterwards Earl of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer. Sir Robert Cecil is supposed to have rebuilt the house; the initials of his name, and that of his lady, Elizabeth, were to be seen on the pipes, and in some of the rooms⁷⁴. Sir Robert Cecil sold the house to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln⁷⁵, from whom it passed to Sir Arthur Gorges, who married his daughter Elizabeth. In 1619, Sir Arthur conveyed it to Lionel Lord Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex and Lord Treasurer⁷⁶. It has been erro-

⁶⁹ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. April 26.

⁷⁰ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Sept. 20. No. 27. The Marquis of Winchester greatly improved and enlarged the house, as appears both by Norden and Lambard, who tell us that he adorned Chelsea with stately buildings.

⁷¹ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. 1. p. 237.

⁷² Ibid. vol. i. p. 713.

⁷³ I have seen, among the records at the Rolls chapel, a pardon of alienation to Sir Robert Cecil, dated June 21, 39 Eliz. for acquiring these premises of Thomas Lord Buckhurst. This distinguished nobleman was brother to Lady Dacre, and resided frequently

with his sister at Chelsea, whence many of his letters are dated; but it does not appear how he had any interest in this estate. He is not mentioned in Lady Dacre's will either as executor or legatee. The Roll above quoted, (Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 19.) contains also a pardon to Lord Burleigh for having acquired this house and lands under Lady Dacre's will.

⁷⁴ Remarks by Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, MSS. Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4455.

⁷⁵ More's Life of Sir Thomas More, and the recital in Charles I.'s grant to the Duke of Buckingham.

⁷⁶ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

neously asserted, that when he was dismissed from that office and fined, the Duke of Buckingham got this house at Chelsea for his share of the fine⁷⁷. The fact is, that Lord Cranfield was in possession of it till the year 1625 in the next reign, when he sold it to King Charles I.⁷⁸, who two years afterwards granted it to George Villiers, the great Duke of Buckingham⁷⁹; from that time it was called Buckingham-house, and by that name was, in the year 1649, committed to the custody of John Lisle, one of the commissioners of the great seal⁸⁰. The same year it was granted for 21 years to Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, a commissioner also of the great seal, and one of Cromwell's peers⁸¹, who resided at Chelsea some years⁸². After the restoration, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, celebrated for his wit and profligacy, recovered his father's estates, and was the possessor of this house for a few years, but was soon obliged to dispose of it for the benefit of his creditors, and it was accordingly sold to John Godden, Esq. and others, for their use, in the year 1664⁸³. James Plummer, one of the principal creditors, was the person in whose name it was aliened, in 1674, to Strode and others, in trust for George Digby Earl of Bristol⁸⁴, who is said to have died at Chelsea, and to have been buried in the church there⁸⁵: I find no memorial of him, nor any entry of his interment in the pa-

Duke of
Buckingham.

John Lisle.

Bulstrode
Whitlocke.

Duke of
Buckingham,
author of the
Rehearsal.

George Dig-
by Earl of
Bristol.

⁷⁷ Wilson's Life of James I. p. 279.

⁷⁸ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

⁷⁹ Pat. 3 Car. pt. 35. Aug. 2. No. 4.

⁸⁰ Pat. ann. 1649, pt. 2. June 27. In the month of April 1646, the Duchess of Lenox, (daughter of the Duke of Buckingham,) being then at Oxford, petitioned the Lords for leave "to come to London, or to her house at Chelsea, to lie under Dr. Mayon's (Sir Theodore Mayerne's) hands for her health. A pass was ordered for her, and the concurrence of the Commons desired." Perf. Occurr. Ap. 10, 1646. Buckingham-house,

perhaps, is here meant. A few months afterwards it was seized by the Parliament.

⁸¹ Pat. ann. 1649, pt. 2. March 6,—to Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke and others. In July 1649, the House had made an order for letting the Duke of Buckingham's house at Chelsea to two persons for 21 years, at a certain rent. Perfect Diurnal, July 16—23, 1649.

⁸² Frances, daughter of the Lord Commissioner Whitlocke, was baptized June 4, 1655.

⁸³ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

Henry Duke
of Beaufort.

Sir Hans
Sloane.

Site of the
house.

Traditions
relating to it.

rish register. It is certain, that by his will, dated 1677, he directed that his body should be buried in the church belonging to the parish where he should die. He bequeathed his house at Chelsea to his Countess, who, in the month of January 1682, sold it to Henry Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort⁸⁶; from this time it was known by the appellation of Beaufort-house, and continued to be the occasional residence of that noble family till about the year 1720. Mary, relict of the first Duke, died there in 1714, and was buried in the family vault at Badminton in Gloucestershire⁸⁷. Beaufort-house, after having stood empty for several years, was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, in the year 1738⁸⁸, and was pulled down in 1740. The gate, which was built by Inigo Jones for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it to his gardens at Chiswick. The old mansion stood at the north end of Beaufort-row, extending westward at the distance of about 100 yards from the water-side. I trust I shall not be thought too minute in describing a spot once the residence of Sir Thomas More, and since his time inhabited by such a series of illustrious characters, as seldom have been known to occupy the same premises. Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, writing in the year 1717⁸⁹, says, that no less than four houses have contended for the honour of Sir Thomas More's residence, viz. 1. Beaufort-house; 2. that which was late Sir William Powell's, then divided into several tenements; 3. that which was formerly Sir John Danvers's, then the site of Danvers-street; and 4. that which was lately Sir Joseph Allstone's. This last is now a paper manufactory, and still appropriated by tradition to Sir Thomas More, but with how little reason the foregoing statement will prove.

⁸⁶ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

⁸⁷ Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 288.

⁸⁸ Lord Cadogan's Papers.

⁸⁹ MSS. Remarks Brit. Mus. No. 4455. Ayscough's Cat.

Robert Ratcliffe, the first Earl of Sussex of that family, and Lord High Chamberlain of England, died "at his place at Chelsea," Nov. 26, 1542⁹⁰. Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex.

The Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords⁹¹, and John Pym, a distinguished Member of the House of Commons⁹², lived at Chelsea during the civil war. Earl of Manchester and John Pym.

Count D'Estrades, Ambassador from Louis XIV. who came to England to negotiate the sale of Dunkirk, and who maintained the famous dispute about precedence with the Spanish Ambassador, resided at Chelsea during the years 1661 and 1662, as appears by the dates of his letters, an English translation of which (in one vol. 8vo.) was published in 1755. Count D'Estrades.

The Duchess of Mazarine, who had lived many years in England, and had been one of the most celebrated beauties of Charles II.'s court, about the year 1694, came to reside at Chelsea, where her house was the constant resort of people of fashion, who were attracted by her *conversaziones*, her ballet table, and her concerts. The latter were chiefly dramatic, and conducted upon a most magnificent scale. The vocal parts were performed by the principal female singers from the theatres. The celebrated St. Evremond, whose home was principally at the Duchess's house, wrote the words, and composed some of the music⁹³. The expence of these costly entertainments was defrayed, no doubt, in some way or other, by the visitors. The Duchess's finances, after the death of Charles II. (who allowed her a pension of 4000l. per annum,) were very slender. She appears to have been in arrear for the parish rates during the whole time of her residence at Chelsea; and I have been told, that it Duchess of Mazarine.
St. Evremond.

⁹⁰ Description of his funeral in the Herald's College. Perfect Summary of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament, Aug. 16—23.

⁹¹ "Aug. 19. 1647. This day the Lords sat not, some of them purposing to dine at the Earl of Manchester's house at Chelsea."

⁹² Nelson's Collections, vol. ii. p. 490.

⁹³ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v. p. 89, 90.

was usual for the nobility and others, who dined at her house, to leave money under the plates to pay for their entertainment. The Duchess of Mazarine died at her house at Chelsea in the year 1699, and in the 52d year of her age.

Gerrard Earl
of Maccles-
field.

Fitton Gerrard, the last Earl of Macclesfield of that family, died at his house at Chelsea in 1702⁹⁴. A lawsuit was commenced concerning the right of succession to his estate, between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton, who married his nieces. This occasioned a quarrel, and a duel was fought between the competitors, in Hyde-park, which proved fatal to both parties.

Vaughan Earl
of Carbery.

Gough fa-
mily.

John Vaughan, the last Earl of Carbery, died at Chelsea in 1712⁹⁵. He occupied the premises which afterwards came to the Gough family. Henry Gough, Esq. was created a baronet in 1728, with remainder to John Gough, Esq. of Chelsea. Gough-house is now a boarding-school for young ladies.

Bishop
Fowler.

Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, died at his house at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714⁹⁶.

Sir Robert
Walpole.

About the year 1722, Sir Robert Walpole became possessed of a house and garden in the Stable-yard at Chelsea. Sir Robert frequently resided there, improved and added to the house, considerably enlarged the gardens by a purchase of some land from the Gough family, built the octagon summer-house at the end of the terras, and a large green-house⁹⁷, where he had a fine collection of exotics. One summer, when Queen Caroline was regent during the King's absence in Germany, her Majesty honoured Lady Walpole with her presence at a dinner in this green-house, which was elegantly fitted

⁹⁴ Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, vol. iv. p. 51.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* vol. iv. p. 231.

⁹⁶ *Biograph. Brit.*

⁹⁷ This green-house, which adjoined to the

west end of the dwelling-house, was pulled down some years ago. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1734, are verses upon Lady Walpole's grotto at Chelsea.

up for the occasion, and hung with some of the finest of those pictures which afterwards formed part of the Houghton Collection. After Sir Robert Walpole's death, the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore, of whose executors it was purchased by George Aufrere, Esq. the present proprietor, who has a very fine collection of pictures there, consisting for the most part of the productions of the Venetian, Bolognese, and Lombardy schools : among these may be particularly noticed the Seven Works of Mercy, by Sebastian Bourdon ; two fine landscapes, by Gaspar Poussin ; a portrait of a pirate, by Georgioni ; a beautiful picture of St. Catherine, by Corregio ; and a holy family, by Titian. The gardens belonging to this house are very beautiful, and laid out with much taste. In the octagon summer-house above-mentioned, stands Bernini's famous statue of Neptune, late the property of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who purchased it from the gardens of the Villa Negroni at Rome.

Mr. Aufrere's
collection of
pictures.

Lord Cremorne's elegant villa by the water-side, near the western extremity of the parish, was built by Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards belonged successively to Lord Powerscourt, the Countess Dowager of Exeter, Sir Richard Littleton, and the Duke of Bridgwater. At this villa Lord Cremorne has a good collection of pictures, by the Italian and Flemish masters, among which are several pieces of Ferg ; a portrait of Gessler, by Vandyke ; and the Earl of Arlington and his family, by Netscher. Here is also a very beautiful window of stained glass, consisting of about twenty pieces, by Jarvis, being the only considerable collection of the smaller works of that artist. The subjects are various ; landscapes, sea pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the sunshine coming through the windows, is admirably well managed.

Lord Cre-
morne's villa.

Adjoining to Lord Cremorne's premises is a house belonging to Lady Mary Coke, which was formerly the property and residence of

Lady Mary
Coke's, late
Dr. Hoadly's.

Dr. Hoadly, author of the *Suspicious Husband*; and afterwards of the *Earl of Ashburnham*. *

Various eminent persons resident at * Chelsea.

The following persons of rank and eminence, whom I shall not have an opportunity of noticing elsewhere, appear, by the parish books, to have been resident at Chelsea: Sir Robert Atkins⁹⁸, (1684); the Duke of St. Alban's, (1692); William Aglionby, Queen Anne's Envoy to the Swiss Cantons, (1700); Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford⁹⁹, (from 1703 to 1707); the Countess of Bristol, (1705); the Dukes of Buccleugh, the Dukes of Monmouth, the Dukes of Hamilton, and the Duke of Kent, (1714—16); Sir Richard Steele¹⁰⁰, (1714—15); Doctor Richard Mead, (1719—1720); the Dukes of Ormond, (1720—1733). Captain Balchen¹⁰¹, and Sir James Wisheart¹⁰², (1723); and Mr. Stackhouse¹⁰³, (1741).

Dr. Alexander Blackwell and Mrs. Blackwell.

Mrs. Blackwell, author of the *Herbal*, lived at Chelsea, where she took a house opposite the physic-garden, for the convenience of procuring specimens for her work. Her husband, Alexander Blackwell, who resided there also, wrote a treatise on agriculture. He was afterwards tempted, by an advantageous offer, to go to Sweden, where he was appointed physician to the King; but being suspected of some treasonable designs, lost his head upon a scaffold, July 29, 1747¹⁰⁴.

Parish church.

The parish church of Chelsea, which is dedicated to St. Luke¹⁰⁵, stands by the water-side; it is built, for the most part, of brick, and consists

⁹⁸ Either the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or his son, the Historian of Gloucestershire.

⁹⁹ The Earl of Orford was very little at Chelsea; it was his intention to have built a house on the west side of the College, like that belonging to the Earl of Ranelagh on the east. His premises adjoined to the house in the Stable-yard, and appear to have been the same land which Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, afterwards purchased of the Goughs. Ancient Surveys of Chelsea, among Dr. King's MSS.

¹⁰⁰ Sir-Richard Steele appears to have rented a house by the water-side, at 14l. per annum.

¹⁰¹ A distinguished naval officer, afterwards an admiral, and Sir John Balchen. He was lost in the *Victory*, anno 1744.

¹⁰² A naval officer, knighted by Queen Anne. He was made an admiral in 1703, and dismissed from the service in 1715.

¹⁰³ Author of the *Body of Divinity*, *History of the Bible*, and other works.

¹⁰⁴ See *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1747.

¹⁰⁵ In the King's Books it is said to be dedicated

consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles; the chancel appears to have been rebuilt early in the sixteenth century; the chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, was added by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1520; that at the end of the north aisle exhibits the architecture of the fourteenth century¹⁰⁶. The church was considerably enlarged, and the present tower, which is of brick, built between the years 1667 and 1674¹⁰⁷. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, without any inscription. John, brother of Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. is said to have been buried under a high tomb in the *middest* of the chancel. In Weever's time, there was the following mutilated inscription to the memory of his son Edmund, the first Lord Bray of Eaton: "Of your charitie pray for the soul of
" Edmund Bray, Knight, Lord Bray, cosin and heire to Sir Reig-
" nold Bray, Knight of the Garter." John, his son, the second and last Lord Bray, who died in 1557, was buried also at Chelsea with his father. The following account of his interment, as a specimen of the funeral ceremonies of that age, perhaps, may not be unacceptable. It is copied from the original account of his funeral in the *Heralds' College*¹⁰⁸.

*Tombs of the
Brays.*

*Funeral of
John Lord
Bray.*

"Thentyrement and buryall of the Right honorable John Lorde
"Braye, who depected this liefte within the late Blackefryers in Lon-
"don, on Thursdaye the 18 of Novembre, at 3 of the clocke in the
"aftrenone, 1557. An. 4 & 5 Phi. & Mar. and was buried at Chel-
"seye in the myddeft of the hyghe chauncell there, with his father
"and grandfather undre one highe tombe there,

dedicated to All Saints; perhaps it was dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints, a practice not unusual.

¹⁰⁶ In the gothic windows, which are now stopped up, except one.

¹⁰⁷ This work was undertaken, principally, by the contributions of the principal inhabitants. The roof was finished at the expence of

Lady Jane Cheyne: Dr. Baldwin-Hamey gave the sum of 370l. with 106l. of which money the great bell was purchased. It is thus inscribed: "D. Lucae Medico Evangelico
"Baldwinus Hamey, Philoevangelicus Medi-
"cus, D.D." Dr. King's MS. Account of Chelsea, before quoted.

¹⁰⁸ I. xv. f. 279.

"Itm,

“ Itm, he lefte behinde hym his wiefe Anne, daughtre to Frauncys
 “ Erl of Shrewisburys, then lyvinge, by whom he had no childe, and
 “ so died without issue, and made no will, but comytted thordre of
 “ all things to hys mother Dame Jane Braye, late wyfe to Edmond
 “ Lorde Braye.

“ Itm, after the bodye was colde hyt was bowellid, cered, and
 “ coffend, and browght into the greate chambre, where hyt was leyd
 “ undre a table coverd with a large pawle of blacke unwaterd chamb-
 “ lett, with a whyte crosse of the lyke, with 6 schocheons of his
 “ armes and his wiefe, wrought on buckeram; fett thereon a crosse,
 “ 2 tapres and 4 other, al the which still burned duringe his abode
 “ there with contynewall watche, which was tyll Tuefdaye the 23 of
 “ Novembre, about 8 of the clocke in the mornynge, that al things
 “ was in a readyness, at which tyme he was conveyed to Chelsey as
 “ followeth,—Fyrst, the crosse, and on eyther side the 2 whyte
 “ branchis borne by 2 clerks,—then 24 clerks and 8 pryfts;—then
 “ Edward Merlyon, his hooide on his heade, bearing the standerde;—
 “ after hym S^r. Richard Wheytley and S^r. Richard Harrys, chapleyns,
 “ in theyre gownes and typpetts;—then Thomas Udall with the
 “ bann^r. of armes;—after hym Rudge Dragon, with the helme and
 “ cresse;—then Rychemonde with the cote of armes,—and after
 “ hym Garter:—then the corpe as afore borne by 6 of his men,
 “ viz. Christopher Banks, George Vaux, George Stadley, Alexan-
 “ der Morley, Davye Morgan, and John Lackey; and on thone fyde
 “ went Frauncys Sawnders with the bann^r. of the Trynytye, and on
 “ thother fyde Tryamor Smyth, with S^t. George, bothe of them
 “ havinge theyre hoodes on theyre heades;—and along on both fydes
 “ were 18 staffe torchys, carryed by 18 poore men in black gownes.
 “ Then next afre the corps, as chiefe morner, went S^t. George
 “ Broke, Knight of the Garter, Lorde Cobham,—afre hym his son
 “ Mr.

“ Mr. Thom̄s Broke, and Mr. Edmond Verney ;—then Mr. John
 “ Broke, and Mr. Thomas Lyefylde ; and laſte Mr. Edmonde Braye,
 “ and Mr. Halſhe ; and aſtre them all other comers ; in which ordre
 “ they proceaded to the bridge at the blackfreers, where was 2 greate
 “ barges coverd with black, garnyſhed with ſchoocheons, thone for
 “ the morners and gentlemen thother for the bodye, quere, hatch-
 “ ments, and other. Where althings placed, they rowyd uppe tyll
 “ they cam to Chelſey (alwaies that with the bodye afore thother),
 “ where they landed, and proceaded as afore tyll they cam to the
 “ chutche, where at the dore the body was recefyd, and then con-
 “ veied into the quere, where yn the myddeſt it was ſett upon treſſles,
 “ with dowble and barryers, ſtoles and Quysheons for the morners
 “ coverd with blacke, garnyſhed with ſchocheons, and in lyke man-
 “ ner was the chauncel and quere hangyd and garniſhed, and at
 “ every corner of the inner barryers ſtode a highe ſtanding candle-
 “ ſtycke gylte, with a greate mayne tapre thereon, and on eche two
 “ ſchoocheons of hys armes.

“ Then the bodye placed with the hatchements ſett thereon, and
 “ all other things in ordre, Richemond herald bade the prayer as fol-
 “ loweth : “ For the ſoule of the Right honable S^r. John Braye,
 “ Knyght, late Lorde Braye, of your charytie ſay a p^r. n^r.” which
 “ he bade at other tymes accoſtomyd, and then dyridge began, which
 “ ended, maſſe of requiem began, durynge which tyme at the fyde
 “ awltre were dyverſe maſſes ſeid, and at *magnificat* ; *benedictus* ; aſtre
 “ the goſpell, and at *libera me* the perſon cenſyd the corps.

“ Then at the offerynge, Mr. Garter, Rychemond, and Rudge-Dra-
 “ gon proceaded uppe before the chiefe morner, thother 6 mourners
 “ followinge hym, where all onely he, offeryd the maſſe pennye, a
 “ peece of golde returnyd to hys place.—Then Mr. Garter at thend of
 “ theſe, delyvered the cote of armes to Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr.
 “ Verney,

“ Verney, who with Rychemond before them, offeryd the same,
 “ which Roudge-dragon at the pryft’s hands received, and placed on
 “ the awltre, and so they returnyd, goinge uppe the northe ile, and
 “ returnynge downe the sowthe ile.—Then Mr. Garter $\bar{d} \bar{d}$ the tar-
 “ gett to Mr. John Cobham and Mr. Lyefylde, who with Roudge-
 “ dragon before them in lyke ordre, offeryd the same, which Rych-
 “ mond placed on the awltre, and returnyd.—Then Mr. Garter $\bar{d} \bar{d}$
 “ the swerde to Mr. Braye and Mr. Halshe, who with Rychemonde
 “ before them likewise offeryd the same, the hylte forward, which
 “ Roudge-dragon placed on the awltre.—Then the 2 fyrste mourners
 “ agayne proceded uppe with Roudge-Dragon before them, in all
 “ poynts as afore, and offeryd thelme and creste, which Rychemond
 “ placed on the awltre, and so they returnyd to theyre places—and
 “ then the Lorde Chiefe morner alone, with Rychemond afore hym,
 “ proceded uppe and offeryd for hymselfe, and afre returnyd, and
 “ toke hys place.—Then Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr. Verney of-
 “ feryd for themselves, and returnyd to theyre places.—And afre them
 “ thother 4 morners offeryd likewise for themselves, 2 afre 2,—and
 “ then all gentlemen and other that wolde : which offeryng fynyshed
 “ the sermon began by Father Peryn, a blacke freer, whose An-
 “ theme was “ Scio quia resurget in resurrectione in novissimo die,”
 “ where uppon he declaryd howe Chryste raised Lazarus from
 “ deathe, seying howe he was a gentleman geven to Chyvalrie for
 “ the welthe of hys countrey; and so he seid that noble man
 “ which there laye deade was in whose commendacion amonge
 “ manye other things, he fynyshed his sermonde, which don, mass
 “ proceded till St. John’s gospels, that the bann’ and standarde were
 “ offeryd, and afre the body buried, in which meane tyme *et libera*
 “ *me*, the morners departed to theyre botts, and so to London to his
 “ seid howse to dynnr, where they and other dynyd, which endyd,
 “ everye

“everye man deþted at theyre pleaſure. And the morrowe the
“hatchments and banners were ſett uppe in the chauncell at Chelſey
“accordinglie.”

“The paynter’s chardge at the ſeid buryall of the Lorde Braye.”

“Itm for his ſtandarde whys creſt of the lyon be-

“tween two wyngs, powderd with the dunne

“croppes earyd connye and the brake, and his Sh. d.

“woorde : “Sera comme a Dieu plaira,” pryce 33 4

“A banner and armes, pryce - - - 26 8

“Two banners of Seynts - - - 40 6

“A coote of armes - - - 33 4

“A creſte carved and kylte - - - 10 0

“The mantells of blacke velvet, with the gylte

“knopps and fylke taſſels - - - 13 4

“A targett - - - 10 0

“Six ſchootheons in buckeram - - - 10 0

“Two doz. in mettall at 15^d the pece - - - 30 0

“Four doz. in cooler at 10^d the pece - - - 40 0

“For 5 iron bralles (braces) - - - 10 0

“Four black ſtaves - - - 4 0

“Sum $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 13 & 0 & 8. \end{smallmatrix}$ ”

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Hungerford, with the following inſcription : Monument of
Thomas
Hungerford.

“Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Hungerford of Chelſey, in the
“county of Middleſex, Eſquier, the ſecond ſonne of Robert Hun-
“gerford of Cadname, in the county of Wilth, Eſquier, which hath
“ſerved King Henry the 8 in the rometh of a gentilman pencioner,
“and was with his Ma^{ty} at the wining of Bologne and King Edward
“the 6. at Muſſelbroughe feild, beſides Quene Mary and Quene Eli-

“zabeth in their affaires, being of thadge of 70 yeres, who had to
 “wife Urfula Maidenhead, the daughter of Lady Sands. An^o Dom.
 “1581¹⁰⁸.”

Dr. Adam
 Littleton.

On the same wall is the monument of Dr. Adam Littleton, with the following inscription :

“Hic prope situm est corpus doctissimi viri et de literis optime
 “meriti Adami Littleton, S. T. P. Capellani Regii Canonici West-
 “monasteriensis, hujus ecclesiæ (per spatium 24 annorum) rectoris,
 “omnibus hujus parochiæ incolis unicé chari: e stirpe antiquâ et
 “venerabili oriundi. Obiit ultimo die Junii 1694. Anno Ætatis
 “suæ 67.”

Of various
 persons.

On the north wall also is a monument to the memory of Maria, daughter of William Bukby¹⁰⁹, Serjeant at Law, who died in 1733, and Anne Skinner, who died in 1756. On the east wall is a small monument of white marble, to the memory of Lucy Smith and Anne Wilton, (two sisters,) who died in 1781. On the south wall is the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to Charles I. and wife of Peter de Caumont, Marquis de Cugnac¹¹⁰, who died in 1653. On the floor is a flat stone to the memory of Henry Luffan, Esq. justice of the peace for the county of Monmouth, who died in 1750; and Mrs. Catherine Horton, who died in 1782.

¹⁰⁸ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4 Sab. two bars Arg. in Chief 3 plates. The ancient coat of Fitz John of Heytbury, adopted by one of the Hungerfords who married an heiress of that family. 2 & 3 Per pale indented Gules and Vert, a chevron Or, ancient coat of Hungerford—quartering 1 Az. 3 garbs Arg. banded Gules, a chief Or, for Peverell. 2. Quarterly 1 & 4. Erm. a lion ramp. Gules, crowned Or, within a border engrailed Sab. bezanty for Plantagenet Earl of Cornwall. 2 & 3 Or, a Saltire engrailed Sab. for Boteclough. The colours, which are indistinct, and

in some instances inaccurate, are here corrected.

¹⁰⁹ Arms—Sab. a chevron betw. 3 bucks heads caboshed Or.

¹¹⁰ The Marquis de Cugnac was a French protestant, who distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry IV. Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. He took refuge in England from the persecutions which he saw preparing for the Huguenots, and brought with him a considerable fortune, which was much augmented by marrying the daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne. Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 3.

All the monuments hitherto mentioned, are in the upper part of the chancel, formerly called the high chancel, to which there is an ascent of two steps. On the south wall of the lower chancel is the monument of Thomas Stewart¹¹¹, of Barbadoes, merchant, who died in 1722. On a pillar at the north-west end is that of Baldwin Hamey, M. D.¹¹², with the following inscription :

Dr. Hamey.

" In ipso ecclesiæ adyto sub lato marmore, juxta deponitur Baldwinus Hamey, M. D. Academiæ Lugduni Batavorum, Oxoniensis Anglorum, collegiique medicorum Londinensis, deliciæ, decus et desiderium : eruditorum olim asylum, facultatis lumen, vera encyclopædia, ex animo Philevangelicus Medicus Anglicus. Obiit An^o Ætatis 76.—Restauratæ salutis 1676. Radulphus Palmer, Ar. e Soc. Med. Temp. pronepos pie posuit."

Bowack, who omits this, gives another inscription, (now scarcely to be traced,) from a black marble stone in the floor of the chancel, to the memory of Dr. Hamey, whom he calls Howley :—" The return of Baldwin Howley, Doctor of Physic, on the 14th of May, being Whitfunday, in the year of our Lord 1676."

Ralph Palmer, Esq. died in 1715, as appears by a tablet¹¹³ to his memory on the above-mentioned pillar ; on the west side of which is the monument of Henry Powell, Esq.¹¹⁴ who died in 1752. On the south side of the lower chancel are tablets to the memory of Hugh, son of Hugh Stafford, of the county of Devon, who died in 1729 ; and Edward Stanley, Esq. of Dalgairth, in the county of Cumberland,

Various monuments.

¹¹¹ Arms—Or, a fesse checky Arg. and Az. within a double tressure counter fessy Gules for Stewart impaling Sab. on a cross betw. 4 fleurs de lis. Arg. 5 pheons Az.

¹¹² Arms—Gules, a fesse Or, in chief a roebuck current of the second, in base 3 mullets of 6 points Arg.

¹¹³ Arms—Arg. 3 palmers staves Sab. the heads, rests, and ends Or for Palmer quar-

tering 1. Hamey as above, 2. Arg. a fesse Sab. in chief a demi lion rampant Gules in base 3 mullets azure, and impaling Gules, a chevron between 3 boars heads erased Argent.

¹¹⁴ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4. Gules, a lion ramp. regard. Or. 2 & 3. Arg. 3 boars heads couped Sab. for Powell of Shropshire, impaling Arg. a fesse between 3 estoils of 6 points Az.

who died in 1751. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Putland, Esq. who died in 1723; and Nicholas Ray, Esq. who died in 1788.

Duchefs of
Northumber-
land's.

At the east end of More's chapel, against the south wall, is the monument of Jane Duchefs of Northumberland¹. Under a rich gothic canopy, supported by pillars of mosaic work, the whole of which appears now in a very mutilated condition, is a tablet with the following inscription:

"Here lyeth y^e right noble and excellent prynces Lady Jane
"Guyldeford, late Duches of Northumberland, daughter and sole
"heyre unto y^e right honorable S^r Edward Guyldeford, Knight,
"Lord Wardeyn of y^e fyve portes, y^e which Sir Edward was sonne
"to y^e right honorable S^r Richard Guyldeford, sometymes Knight
"and companion of y^e most noble ordre of y^e gartor; and the said
"Duches was wyfe to the right high and mighty prince John Dud-
"ley, late Duke of Northumberland, by whome she had yllsew 13
"children, that is to wete, 8 sonnes and 5 dawghters; and after she
"had lyved yeres 46, she departed this transitory world at her maner
"of Chelse y^e 22 daye of January, in y^e second yere of y^e reigne of our
"sovereyne Lady Quene Mary the first, and in An^o 1555; on whose
"soul Jesu have mercy." Over the tablet are some upright brass plates, with figures of the Duchefs and her children, very coarsely executed. The Duchefs is represented habited in a surcoat, on which the arms of her father and mother² were enamelled. The enamel having been worn off, the colours have been since restored with paint.

¹ Or, a saltier between 4 martlets Sab. for Guildford quartering Arg. a bend engrailed Gules, and a chief Sab. for Halden, impaling Arg. a fesse dauncettee Sab. for West, Lord La War, quartering 1. Gules a lion ramp. within an orle of crofs crofslets fitché Arg. for La War. 2. Az. 3 leopards heads jef-

² Mant lis Arg. for Cantelupe. 3. Az. 3 bars Or, an inescutcheon Arg. on a chief between two cantons party per bend Or, and Az. dexter and sinister, as many pallets for Mortimer. (This ought to have been among the quarterings of Guildford.) 4. Gules, 3 bendlets Or, for Gresse.

The Duchess of Northumberland was a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune : having been the wife of one of the greatest men of that age, she lived to see her husband lose his head upon a scaffold¹¹⁶; to see one son share his father's fate ; another escape it only by dying in prison ; and the rest of her children living but by permission. Amidst this distress, which was heightened by the confiscation of her property, she displayed great firmness of mind, though left destitute of fortune and of friends, till the arrival of some of the nobility from the Spanish court, who interested themselves so warmly in her favour, that they prevailed upon the Queen to reinstate her in some of her former possessions¹¹⁷; and she conducted herself with such wisdom and prudence as enabled her to restore her overthrown house even in a reign of cruelty and tyranny¹¹⁸. Her surviving progeny were no less remarkable for their prosperity than their brethren for their misfortunes. Ambrose was restored to the title of Earl of Warwick, and enjoyed many other honours and preferments. Robert was created Earl of Leicester, and became one of Queen Elizabeth's prime ministers, and her daughter Mary was the mother of Sir Philip Sidney.

Anecdotes of
the Duchess
and her family.

The Duchess, a short time before her death, wrote her will with her own hands. She bequeathed to Sir Henry Sidney the gold and green hangings in the gallery at Chelsea, with her lord's arms and hers ; to her daughter Mary Sidney, her gown of black barred velvet furred with fables, and a gown with a high back of fair wrought velvet ; to her daughter Catherine Hastings, a gown of purple velvet, a summer gown, and a kirtle of new purple velvet to it, and sleeves ; to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham, a gown of black-barred velvet furred with lizards ; to the Duchess of Alva, her green

Singular extracts from
her will.

¹¹⁶ John Duke of Northumberland was beheaded Aug. 22, 1553, for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey.

¹¹⁷ Biograph. Brit.

¹¹⁸ Dedication to Collins's Sidney Papers.

parrot,

parrot, having nothing else worthy for her. "My will (says she) is, earnestly and effectually, that little solempnitie be made for me, for I had ever have a thousand foldes my debts to be paide, and the poore to be given unto, than anye pompe to be shewed upon my wretched carkes; therefore to the wormes will I goe, as I have afore wrytten in all poyntes, as you will answer yt afore God." And you breke any one jot of it, your wills hereafter may chaunce be as well broken."

In another place she says, "After I am departyd from this worlde, let me be wonde up in a shete, and put into a coffyn of woode, and so layde in the ground with such funeralls as parteyneth to the buriall of a corse. I will at my yeres mynde have such devyne service as myne executors shall thynke mete, with the whole arms of father and mother upon the stone graven; nor in no wise to let me be opened after I am dead.—I have not loved to be very bold afore women, much more wolde I be lothe to come into the hands of any lyving man, be he physician or surgeon¹²⁹." Notwithstanding her strict injunctions to the contrary, she was buried with great solemnity, Feb. 1, 1554-5, two heralds attending, with many mourners, six dozen of torches, and two white branches, and "a canopy borne over her effigies in wax, in a goodly hearse, to the church of Chelsey¹³⁰."

Close to the Duchess of Northumberland's monument, under the canopy, stands an altar-tomb, the top of which is inlaid with a small slab of white marble, to the memory of Catherine, relict of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, and daughter of John Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1620.

Near that of the Duchess of Northumberland, at the east end of the chapel, is a splendid monument to the memory of Sir Robert

¹²⁹ The whole will is printed in Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidney Family*.

¹³⁰ Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidneys*, p. 36.

Stanley, K. B.¹¹¹, on the front of which is his bust of veined marble in alto relievo : he is represented with whiskers, but no beard ; his hair long and flowing. There are busts also of two of his children : round the ledge of a slab of black marble is the following inscription :—" To the faire memorie of the truly honorable Sir Robert Stanley, K^t of the noble order of the Bath, and seacond sonne to " the right ho^{ble} William Earle of Darbie, whoe deceased the 3 day " of January An^o Dnī 1632." On the south wall is the monument of Sir William Milman¹¹², who died in 1713. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Ludar Lang, who died in 1791 ; and Richard Lamborne, Esq. who died in 1793.

Sir Robert Stanley's monument.

This chapel belonged to the proprietor of Sir Thomas More's house, till it was sold by Mr. Arthur Gorges to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, at which time he reserved the chapel to himself, as he continued to reside at Chelsea in another house. In 1664, when he sold this last-mentioned house to Thomas Pritchard, he only reserved a right of burial for his family ; the chapel passed therefore, with the house, through various owners, to Sir William Milman, and is now the property of Francis Milman, M. D. Between this chapel and the lower chancel is a pointed arch supported by ancient pillars, whose capitals are ornamented with various singular devices.

Sir Thomas More's chapel.

¹¹¹ Arms—Arg. on a bend Az. 3 flags heads caboshed Or, for Stanley, quartering, 1. Or, on a chief indented Az. 3 besants for Lathom. 2. Gules, 3 mens legs proper conjoined in fesse at the upper part of the thigh ; flexed in triangle garnished and spurred Or, —arms of the Isle of Man. 3. Checky, Or, and Azure, for Warren. 4. Gules, 2 lions pass. Arg. for Strange of Knockin. 5. Arg. a fesse and canton Gules, for Woodville. 6. Or, a cross engrailed Sab. for Moyne. 7. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. for Monhault. 8. Barry of 10 Arg. and Gules, a lion ramp. Or, ducally crowned Gules for Brandon.

9. Az. a cross flory Or for Bruyn. 10. Lozengy Gules and Ermine, for Rokeley, impaling Arg. a whirlpool Azure for Gorges, quartering, 1. Lozengy, Gules and Or a chevron Gules—ancient coat of Gorges. 2. Arg. on a chief Gules, 3 besants for Ruffel. 3. Gules, a lion ramp. Erm. for Oldhall. 4. Arg. a chevron Sab. between 3 billets Ermines for Englowese.—Sir Robert Stanley married Elizabeth Gorges.

¹¹² Arms—Az. 3 sinister gauntlets Arg. for Milman impaling Sab. a chevron Arg. between 3 boys heads coupéd, with adders about their necks, proper—born by Vaughan.

Between

Tombs of the
family of
Gorges.

Between Sir Thomas More's chapel and the south aisle, stands a table tomb, covered with a slab of black marble, on which are the arms and quarterings of Gorges¹³³; on the south side of the tomb is the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of that
" generous and worthy Gent. Arthur Gorges, Esq. eldest son of Sir
" Arthur Gorges, Knt. the last surviving branch of the first male line
" of that hon^{ble} family, who departed this life the eighth of April 1668.
" He maryed Mary, one of the daughters and coheires of Paul Lord
" Viscount Banning. She first maryed to William Lord Grandison,
" afterwards to Charles Earle of Anglesey; and thirdly to the sayd
" defunct Arthur Gorges, whom she survived; and departed this life
" - - - - - lyes here buried with her loving huf-
" band, to whose and her own memory she erected this tombe."

In Bowack's account of Chelsea¹³⁴, are some English verses, now concealed by pews, to the memory of Mr. Gorges, whom that author erroneously calls the translator of Lucan. Bowack describes also another monument to the memory of Sir Arthur Gorges, with the effigies of himself and his family in brass plates. No trace of this remains.

Lord Dacre's
monument.

Against the wall of the south aisle stands a large marble monument, very richly ornamented with roses and mosaic work, to the memory of Gregory Lord Dacre, and Anne his wife. The effigies of Lord and Lady Dacre, as large as life, lie under an arch supported by pillars of veined marble, of the Corinthian order. He is represented in armour; his hair short; his beard round, and of considerable length, as are his whiskers. She is habited in a gown and long cloak, and wears a ruff. At the feet of each lies a dog; over the arch are the arms and quarterings of Dacre¹³⁵.

Gregory

¹³³ They are not emblazoned here. See an account of them in note 121.

¹³⁴ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 10.

¹³⁵ Az. 3 lions Or for Fiennes quartering,
1. Gules 3 escallops Arg. for Dacre. 2. Arg.
3 bars Gules, a label Az. for Moulton.
3. Checky

Gregory Lord Dacre died Sept. 25, 1594; Anne Lady Dacre, May 14, 1595. She was daughter of Sir Richard Sackville; was a woman of great piety, and founder of the alms-houses near Tot-hil-fields. The monument is inscribed with several Latin verses, recording Lady Dacre's virtues; and her grief for the loss of her husband, whom she survived but a few months. The following lines are given as a specimen:

"Nobilis Anna jaces prudens Sackvillia proles,
 "Viva tui desles funera mœsta viri,
 "Nil mortale placet, cœlum tua pectora spirant.
 "Postque parca viri conscidit atra diem,
 "Fœminei lux clara chori, pia, casta, pudica
 "Ægris subsidium pauperibusque decus"————

Near one of the windows of this aisle is a small brass plate, fixed in a marble tablet, to the memory of Humphrey Peshall, son of Sir John Peshall, of Horsley in the county of Stafford, who died of a fever in London in the year 1650, aged 51. On the south wall also are the monuments of Mary Bolney¹²⁶, daughter of Bartholomew Smith, Esq. and wife, first of John Wybarnd, Esq. and secondly of George Bolney, Esq. (1716); and Anne, daughter of Thomas Lowfield¹²⁷, (1720). On the floor is the tomb of Francis Thomas, director of the porcelain manufacture, who died in 1770.

Various monuments.

3. Chequy Or, and Gules for Vaux. 4. Az. semée des lis and fretty Or, for Morville. 5. Az. a chief Or, 3 chevronels in base interlaced, for Fitzhugh. 6. Barry of 8, Arg. and Gules, a fleur de lis Sab. for Staveley. 7. Az. a bend between 6 crofs crofslets Or, for Furneaux. 8. Barry of 6 Arg. and Az. on a bend Gules, 3 martlets Or, for Grey. 9. Vaire, a fesse Gules, for Marmion. 10. Or, 3 chevrons Gules, a chief Vaire, for St. Quintin. 11. Barry of 10, Or and Az. an eagle displayed Gules, for Goringham and impaling

quarterly, Or and Gules, a bend Vaire, for Sackville.

¹²⁶ Arms—Sab. a fesse Or between 3 swans, for Wybarnd; and Or, in chief 2 mullets, and in base a crescent Gules, for Bolney, impaling Az. 3 mascles Or between 2 unicorns' heads erased Sab. for Smith of Yorkshire.

¹²⁷ Arms—Per fesse Vert and Or, a pale counterchanged, in chief a bull's head Sab. and in base two garbs Gules. The garbs should be sable.

Lawrence
chapel.

Monument of
Sir John
Lawrence,
&c.

The chapel at the end of the north aisle belonged, for many generations, to the family of Lawrence, many of whom are there buried. At the east end is the monument of Sir John Lawrence, Bart.¹²⁸ of Iver in the county of Bucks, who died in 1638; on the north wall that of his father Thomas Lawrence, Esq.¹²⁹ who died in 1593; and adjoining to it, that of Sarah Colvill¹³⁰, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, and wife of Richard Colvill of Newton in the Isle of Ely, who died in 1631. The latter monument is of white marble; the deceased is represented clothed in a winding-sheet, in the act of rising from her tomb, her hands and eyes being lifted to heaven. On the floor is the tomb of Henry Lawrence, Turkey merchant, who died in 1661. This chapel was some time ago the property of Mr. Offley, who bequeathed it to Colonel Needham, of whom it was purchased about the year 1782, with some messuages to which it is an appendage, by Mr. Lewer, the present proprietor.

Lady Jane
Cheyne's
monument.

On the wall of the north aisle is Lady Jane Cheyne's monument, the work of the celebrated Bernini, and said to have cost 500l. Within a spacious nich, supported by columns of veined marble of the Corinthian order, upon a black sarcophagus, lies the effigies of the deceased, being of white marble as large as life: she is represented leaning with her left elbow upon a cushion, her hand upon a book. A long Latin inscription informs us that she was daughter of William Duke of Newcastle, and the wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq. by

¹²⁸ Arms—Arg. a cross raguly Gules, on a chief Az. 3 leopards' heads Or for Lawrence (with the arms of Ulster), impaling Sab. a lion ramp. guard. between 3 escallops Or for Gibbon.—Sir John Lawrence married Elizabeth Gibbon.

¹²⁹ Arms—Quarterly Gules & Az. 1 & 4. a leopard's head—3 & 2. a covered cup, and in chief 2 round bezels Or—born by the Company of Goldsmiths; and Barry nebuly of 6 Arg. and Az. a chief quarterly Gules and

Or, on the first and fourth quarter, a lion passant of the fourth, and on the second and third 2 roses Gules, seeded Or, barbed Vert, born by the Company of Merchant Adventurers.

¹³⁰ Arms—Az. a lion rampant Arg. and a label Gules for Colvill of the Isle of Ely,—quartering, 1. Or 3 chessrooks Gules, an ancient coat quartered by Colvill temp. Edw. III. and 2. Arg. on a bend Sab. a besant for Pinchbeck, and impaling Lawrence.

whom

whom she had three children, Elizabeth, William, and Catherine, the latter of whom died soon after her mother. Lady Jane was a considerable contributor to the repairs and ornaments of the church; she resided chiefly in the parish, and died in the year 1669. Underneath, upon the sarcophagus, is an inscription to the memory of Charles Cheyne, lord of the manor of Chelsea, who died in 1698, aged 74, being then Lord Viscount Newhaven of the kingdom of Scotland. In Bowack's account of Chelsea¹³⁰, is an inscription copied from a stone placed over the vault in the chancel, which is now illegible. The purport of it was, that the vault was made in 1669, by Charles Cheyne, Esq. lord of the manor, which was purchased with the rich dowry of his wife.

On the wall of the north aisle are the monuments also of James Buck, Esq.¹³¹ who died in 1680; of Richard Guilford, who died the same year, and bequeathed 10*l.* per annum to be distributed to the poor on the anniversary of his marriage with his last wife Elizabeth; of Jennet, wife of Alexander Hamilton, Gent. who died in 1716; and of Henry Hewitt, who died in 1771. On the floor is the tomb of Mrs. Anne Banks, who died in 1759.

Between the north aisle and the lower chancel stands a large monument, with an open arch about ten feet in height, ornamented with fluted carving. On the inside of one of the pillars is an inscription to the memory of Richard Gervoise, who died in the prime of life in 1563. The monument, I imagine, was erected to the memory of his father Richard Gervoise, sheriff of London¹³², who died in 1557,

Gervoise's
monument.

¹³⁰ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 7.

¹³¹ Arms—Per fesse wavy Arg. and Sab. 3 bucks' attires fixed to the scalp counter-changed, on a canton Az. a cup Or for Buck impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 bucks Sab. for Rogers.—James Buck married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Rogers, of Richmond.

¹³² The arms on the monument are Sable, a chevron between 3 birds Or for Gervoise impaling quarterly, 1 & 4 Sable a chevron between 3 spears' heads Or within a border Gules, 2 & 3 Az. 3 crescent lights or bescons burning, Or.

and was buried at Chelsea. The Gervaises occupied a house within the precincts of the palace¹³⁴.

At the west end of the church against the wall, are the monuments of Anne, widow of Mr. Thomas Wakelin, apothecary, who died in 1722; and of Anne, wife of Captain Richard Culliford¹³⁵, who died in 1726. In the belfry are those of Hester, wife of Thomas Hill, who died in 1699; William Clarkson, who died in 1712; and Anna Maria Powel, wife of Captain Dawly Sutton, who died in 1745.

Monuments
of the Cham-
berlayne fa-
mily.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, are the monuments of several of the family of Chamberlayne, for the erecting of which, and making a vault, Dr. Chamberlayne obtained a grant from the parish in the year 1694, in consideration of a benefaction which will be mentioned hereafter: he himself was buried there in 1703. On his monument is the following inscription:

Epitaph of
Dr. Cham-
berlayne.

“Posteritati sacrum—More majorum extra urbis pomæria juxta
“viam publicam, in tumulo editiore heic prope inhumari voluit Ed-
“wardus Chamberlayne Anglus, Christicola, Legum Doctor; ex an-
“tiquâ Comitissæ Tanqueruillæ profapiâ Normanicâ oriundus, Oding-
“toniæ natus 1616, Glocestriæ Grammaticâ, Oxonii Jurisprudentiâ,
“Londini humanitate imbutus fuit. Per Galliam, Hispaniam, Ita-
“liam, Hungariam, Bohemiam, utramque Germaniam, Daniam et
“Sueciam migravit. Susannam Clifford ex equestri familiâ prog-
“natam in matrimonium duxit 1658. Novem liberos genuit, sex
“libros composuit. Tandem, 1703, in terram oblivionis semigravit.
“Benefaciendi universis, etiam et posteris, adeo studiosus fuit ut se-
“cum condidit jussisset libros aliquot suos cerâ obvolutos feræ forsan
“posteritati aliquando profuturos. Abi viator, fac simile, Deus te
“servet incolumem. Hoc monumentum non impunè temerandum

¹³⁴ Rental of the Manor of Chelsea temp. Eliz. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6855, fol. 384.

¹³⁵ Arg. a fesse between 3 nags pass. Sable for Culliford impaling Sab. a lion ramp. du-ally-crowned between 3 crofs crofslets Or.

"in honoris juxta ac meritis testimonium poni curavit Gual.
"Harris, M. D. Amicus Amico."

On the same wall is the monument of Susannah his widow¹³⁶, who survived him but a few months; that of Peregrine Clifford Chamberlayne, his eldest son, (a captain in the navy, like his father a great traveller, and, as his epitaph informs us, a man of very universal knowledge and accomplishments,) who died in 1691, aged 31; that of Edward, his youngest son, who was of the Inner Temple, but preferring a naval life, engaged in the service of his country, and died in 1698, aged 29; and that of Anne, his only daughter, who, catching the naval ardor from her brothers, actually entered on board a fire-ship of which one of them had the command, and being dressed in man's apparel, fought bravely against the French for the space of six hours¹³⁷. A few months after her return, she married John Spragg, Esq. and died soon after being delivered of her first child, which was a daughter. The writer of her epitaph (which is here given) laments that she was thus cut off before she had produced a race of naval heroes.

Monument of Anne Chamberlayne, who fought on board a fire-ship.

"Hic juxta in conditorio jacet Anna Edwardi Chamberlayne,
"L. D. filia unica, Londini nata 20 Januarii 1667, quæ diu spreto
"connubio magnaue supra sexum et ætatem moliens, 30 Junii
"1690,

¹³⁶ Arms.—Gules an inescutcheon Arg. with in an Orle of cinquefoils Or for Chamberlayne of Oddington quartering a chevron between 3 escallops for Chamberlayne of Oxfordshire, and impaling checky Or & Az. on a bend Gules 3 lioncels ramp. of the first, for Clifford of Frampton. The arms on the monument are not emblazoned.

¹³⁷ This fact was alluded to in a public newspaper in the year 1692: "Courage is so natural to the English, that even the tender

"sex give frequent marks of it. We have
"had a young lady on board the fleet, in
"man's apparel, who showed all the signs of
"undaunted valour." The whole paragraph was copied in the Gazetteer, October 30, 1788, but a reference to the original was not given. Mention was made also of another English lady, then living, (1692,) and about 26 years of age, who had served two years as a volunteer in the French army in Piedmont.

"Contra

" Contra Francigenas armis habituque virili
 " In rate flammiferâ sex horas sub duce fratre
 " Pugnavit, dum virgo fuit; dum casta virago
 " Heroum poterat stirpem generare marinam
 " Ni præmaturis fatis abrepta fuisset.

" Redux ab ista navali pugnâ, ac post aliquot menses nupta Jo-
 " anni Spragge Armigero, quocum vixit amantissime sesquiannum.
 " Tandem enixa filiam post paucos dies obiit 30 Octobris 1692.
 " Hoc monumentum uxori charissimæ necnon pudicissimæ poni cu-
 " ravit maritus moerissimus."

Monument of
 John Cham-
 berlayne.

On the same wall is the monument of John Chamberlayne, Esq.¹³⁸
 with the following inscription:

" In a vault near this place lies the body of John Chamberlayne,
 " Esq. F. R. S. some time Gent. Waiter to Prince George of Den-
 " mark; Gent. of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne and to King
 " George. He was given to hospitality and doing good offices,
 " especially to foreigners. In hopes of a glorious eternity, he left
 " this mortal state Nov. 2, 1723, aged 57."

Against the north wall of the church, is the monument of Cath-
 erine, wife of Joseph Biscoe, Esq.¹³⁹ who died in 1731. Against the
 wall of the vestry, are the monuments of Mrs. Methuen¹⁴⁰, who
 died in 1723; Thomas Bower, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Mathe-
 matics at Aberdeen, who died in 1723; and William Moncrieff,
 Professor of Humanity at St. Andrews, who died in 1732.

Near the former, on a north wall, is the monument of Thomas
 Allstone, Esq. of the county of Suffolk; the date is obliterated.

¹³⁸ Arms—Chamberlayne as before—im-
 paling quarterly 1 & 4. a lion ramp. between
 4 crosses crossless; 2 & 3. two swans between
 as many fanches Ermine.

¹³⁹ Arms—Arg. 3 greyhounds current in

pale Sab. impaling a lion ramp. in base—in
 chief 3 escallops—not blazoned.

¹⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. 3 wolves' heads erased
 proper—two and one.

Against

Against the north wall of the church-yard, is the monument of Sir John Munden, who died in 1719; and those of John Pennant¹⁴¹, second son of David Pennant, Esq. of the county of Flint, who died in 1709; and of Robert Woodcock, Gent. who died in 1710. Near the south wall stands the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and M. D.¹⁴²: on the south side of the pedestal, upon which stands an urn entwined with serpents, emblematical of his profession, is the following inscription: "In memory of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. President of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, who in the year of our Lord 1753, the 92d of his age, without the least pain of body, and with a conscious serenity of mind, ended a virtuous and beneficent life, this monument was erected by his two daughters, Elizabeth Cadogan and Sarah Stanley." On the same monument is a memorial of Elizabeth Lady Sloane, who died in 1724.

Monument of
Sir Hans
Sloane.

Against a house adjoining to the church-yard, is the monument of Thomas Tilford, who died in 1698. In the church-yard are also the tombs of S. Pattison, architect, (without date); Richard Munden, who died in 1672; Samuel Forest, (1692); Christopher Cratford, Gent. (1702); Flora, daughter of Henry Butts, Gent. (1704); Robert Butler, Esq. (1712); Clayton Milbourne, Esq. (1726); Mr. Andrew Churchill, (1731); Major General John Cavallier, (1740); Mr. Alexander Reid, (1743); Joanna, wife of Christopher Rhodes, Esq. and daughter of Sir Oliver Boteler, Bart. (1753); Sarah, wife of Francis Eyre, (1755); Mrs. Mary Agnes Smith, (1773); Mary Emilia, wife of the Rev. David Williams, (1774); Martha, widow of

Various
tombs.

¹⁴¹ This John Pennant was of the same family as Thomas Pennant, Esq. of Downing, whose name is so well known in the literary world. The arms upon the tomb are three bars wavy, on the centre; martlets, not blazoned. This coat was an ancient quar-

tering of Pennant.

¹⁴² Arms—A sword in pale, the point downwards between two boars' heads compassed, on a chief Erm. a lion pass. on an escutcheon of pretence, a cockatrice for Langley; the arms are not blazoned.

Colonel John Cottrell, (1778); William Rush, Esq. (1779); Major George Henderson of the 13th regiment of foot, (1787); Miss Mary Hall Stanton of Barbadoes, (1789); Charlwood Lawton, Esq. (1790); and Mary, wife of John Haynes, Esq. (1791).

Cemetery
near the
King's Road.

Adjoining to the King's private road, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the church, is a cemetery, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane in the year 1733. Near the centre of this ground

Andrew Mil-
lar.

is an obelisk, erected in the year 1751 by Andrew Millar, an eminent bookseller, over a vault appropriated to his family, as appears by an inscription on the south side of the obelisk. He himself was buried there in 1768; his widow (afterwards married to Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.) in 1788.

Cipriani the
artist.

Towards the north side of the ground, is the tomb of Cipriani the artist, with the following inscription: "Eximio viro, artifice, et
"amico, Johanni Baptistæ Cipriani, Florentino, hic humi defosso, ho-
"noris, luctus et benevolentia, uno inscripto lapide triplex edidit
"monumentum Franciscus Bartolozzi superstes. Obiit die decimâ
"quartâ Decembris, Anno Domini 1785. Ætatis 58."

Dr. Martyn,
Dr. Withers,
&c. &c. &c.

In the same ground are the tombs of John Martyn, F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768, aged 69; and his wife Eulalia, daughter of Dr. John King, Rector of Chelsea, who died in 1749; that of Philip Withers, D. D. who died in 1790; and those of the following persons, viz. Isaac Desbordes, merchant, who died in 1741; William Dent, of Winkham in Northumberland, Gent. (1742); James Bennet, Esq. (1743); Robert Norris, Esq. (1752); Daniel Webb, Esq. (1753); P. Charron, Esq. (1754); Capt. James Hodfoll, (1754); Anna Virginia, wife of William Buttar, merchant, and daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Goodwin, minister of Droughton, Northamptonshire, (1754); Thomas Hamilton, Esq. (1757); Michael Armstrong, Esq. (1757); Anne, wife of Henry Vander-

Vander-esch, Esq. (1757); Michael Duffield, Gent. (1761); Emor North, apothecary, (1761); Margaret, daughter of Richard Cross, Rector of Steepleton, in the county of Salop, (1764); Wm. Frederick St. Paul, Esq. Equerry of the Crown Stables, (1765); Sloane Ellesmere, D. D. Rector of Chelsea for the space of 34 years, (1766); Lewis Seleries, Esq. (1772); John Lloyd, Gent. (1773); Elizabeth Hockley, (1773); Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Francis of Norwich, (1774); Capt. Edward Kyffin, of the marines, (1774); Mrs. Sarah Allen, who preferred waiting on E. C. to many lucrative offers made by others from 1764 to 1776, (the tomb erected by E. C.); Anne, wife of the Rev. John Millar, (1777); Lady Rous¹⁴³, aged 90, (1777); John Innys, Esq. of Redland-court, in the county of Gloucester, (1778); Amelia, wife of Richard Townsend Herbert, Esq. of Currans, in the county of Kerry, (1779); Lieutenant Samuel Bradstreet, (1780); Martin Howard, Esq. of North Carolina, (1781); Robert Harris, Esq. (1783); John Wilkins, Lieut. Col. of the 18th regiment of foot, (1789); Lucy Frances, wife of William Furrell, (1789); John Hornsby, Esq. (1790); Christopher Kelly, M. D. (1790); James Delancy Muirson, M. D. (1791); Anne, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, of Stockwell, (1792); and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, (1792).

The church of Chelsea is a rectory within the diocese of London, Rectory. and the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The advowson formerly belonged to the church of Westminster. In the year 1538, the dean and chapter gave it to the king, together with their manors of Neyte and Hide, in exchange for the priory of Hurley¹⁴⁴. Since this time

¹⁴³ Relict of Sir William Rous, Knt. and Alderman of London, who died in 1743.

¹⁴⁴ Records in the Augmentation-office, and among the muniments of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The advowson is included

also in Lord Sandys's grant to Hen. VIII. but it appears that the dean and chapter had always been in possession, and had presented the rectors. See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 585, 586.

it has always been annexed to the manor. In 1327, it was rated at thirteen marks¹⁴⁵; in the king's books at 13l. 6s. 8d. In 1650, it was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the parsonage-house at Chelsea, with twenty acres of glebe thereto belonging, were worth 60l. per annum, and that the tithes were worth 60l. more; that Dr. Samuel Wilkin-son, the minister, was a man of very scandalous report; and that it was said that the presentation formerly belonged to the Earl of Nottingham¹⁴⁶. In the year 1566, Robert Richardson, then rector of Chelsea, exchanged the parsonage-house, and about eighteen acres of land, for another house, and nearly the same quantity of land, with William Marquis of Winchester; which exchange was confirmed by the Queen and the Bishop of London¹⁴⁷.

Rectors.
John Larke.

John Larke, presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1530, by Sir Thomas More¹⁴⁸, who had a grant of the advowson, for that turn, from the abbot and convent of Westminster, was executed at Tyburn in 1544, for following the example of his patron in denying the King's supremacy¹⁴⁹.

Robert
Richardson.

Robert Richardson, instituted to this rectory in 1543, was ejected in 1554, for being a married priest; but was restored by Queen Elizabeth¹⁵⁰.

Adam Lit-
tleton.

Adam Littleton, who was presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1669, was master of Westminster school, and prebendary of that church. He published the well-known Latin dictionary which goes by his name, several translations, a volume of sermons in folio, and

¹⁴⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁴⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹⁴⁷ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. 3, May 6, and pt. 5, June 12.

¹⁴⁸ Lamb. Reg. Warham, f. 314. b.

¹⁴⁹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. B. 346.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid. p. 586.

some other books of divinity¹¹¹. Dr. Littleton died insolvent, and left his widow in very distressed circumstances¹¹². He was succeeded in the rectory of Chelsea by Dr. John King, who published a tract John King. against Toland, the Case of Bishop Atherton fairly represented, Animadversions on a Pamphlet addressed to the Non-Conformists, and some single sermons. A great intimacy subsisted between him and Sir William Dawes, the learned Archbishop of York¹¹³, who resided several years at Chelsea¹¹⁴. Some poems, and other MSS. by Dr. King, are among the Sloane collection in the British Museum¹¹⁵; and a short MS. account of this parish, with a terrier of the glebe, &c. is in the possession of the present rector, who has obligingly favoured me with access to it.

Dr. Sloane Elsmere, who was instituted to the rectory of Chelsea Sloane Elsmere. after the death of Dr. King, which happened in 1732, died in 1766, and left behind him a volume of sermons, to be published for the benefit of the charity-school.

The present rector is the Hon. William Bromley Cadogan, M. A. second son of the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan, who was instituted in the year 1775.

The parish register commences in the year 1559, and, excepting Parish register. that it is rather imperfect during the time of the civil war, and that there is a chasm in the burials from 1564 to 1591, appears to have been kept very accurately to the present time.

¹¹¹ Ant. Wood's Athen.-Oxon. vol. ii.

¹¹² Dr. King's MSS.

¹¹³ Preface to Martyn's Dissertation on the *Æneids* of Virgil, p. 45.

¹¹⁴ William, his son, was baptized there May 1, 1696; Frances, his daughter, Nov. 29, 1697. They both died in their infancy,

and were buried at Chelsea; as was also William, another infant son, and Jane his daughter. The latter was buried June 19, 1712; Sir William Dawes being then Bishop of Chester.

¹¹⁵ No. 4455, Ayscough's Catalogue.

Comparative state of popu- lation.	Average of baptisms.				
		-	-	-	
1560—1569	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$		
1580—1589	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$		
1592—1601	-	-	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1600—1609	-	-	8 $\frac{1}{8}$		
1630—1639	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	17 $\frac{1}{8}$
1655—1664	-	-	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	30 $\frac{1}{8}$
1680—1689	-	-	43 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
1730—1739	-	-	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	152 $\frac{7}{8}$
1780—1784	-	-	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	243 $\frac{2}{5}$
1785—1789	-	-	170	-	210 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790	-	-	198	-	232
1791	-	-	225	-	275
1792	-	-	253	-	284

Few parishes in the kingdom have increased in population to so great a degree as that of Chelsea, within the last two centuries. In the first year of Edward VI. it appears by the Chantry Roll¹¹⁶, that there were only seventy-five communicants in Chelsea, which was a less number than was found in any other parish in Middlesex. The average of baptisms, about that period, is comparatively small; in the year 1568, it is expressly said in the register, that there was not one. The increase appears to have been gradual during the first hundred years here recorded, which may be thus accounted for: Queen Elizabeth published a proclamation, to forbid the building of any new houses within three miles of the metropolis. James I. soon after he came to the throne, published another edict to the same effect. In 1656, an act passed, extending the prohibition to ten miles. Chelsea began to increase rapidly about the latter end of the last, or the beginning of the present century. Dr. King, in his MS. account of

¹¹⁶ In the Augmentation-office.

Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says, that the parish then contained 350 houses, and that they had been much increased of late. Great increase of buildings.
Bowack, who wrote in 1705, computes their number at 300, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in the year 1664. Within the last ten or twelve years, about 600 new houses have been built¹¹⁷, most of which lie within a district called Hans-town. The principal street takes its name from the Sloane family, and is about six furlongs-in length; it contains 160 houses, the buildings, for the most part, occupying only the west side; behind this street, is a spacious and handsome square, as yet unfinished. The present number of houses in the parish is about 1350, of which about 1240 are inhabited, the remainder being, for the most part, unfinished. On account of the great increase of population, a market-place was built at Chelsea, about three years ago, for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The burials at Chelsea appear to have uniformly exceeded the baptisms in a considerable degree, which is principally to be attributed to the number of nursed children and strangers there buried. Since the foundation of the royal hospital, 247 children have been baptized in the chapel there, which, on an average, is not three in a year. These are inserted in a register belonging to the hospital; where also are recorded the burials, which bear a much greater proportion, having been about fifty in each year.

The number of burials at Chelsea in 1603, was thirteen; in 1625, thirty-six; in 1665, seventy-eight; being at neither period quite double the average number. It appears that this village, and its opposite neighbour Battersea, suffered much less from that dreadful calamity the plague, than Putney and Mortlake, though situated, like Chelsea, by the water-side, and at a greater distance from London.

¹¹⁷ Or rather the foundations of so many have been laid; above 100 of this number being at present in an unfinished state.

Extracts from the Register.

"Mr. Thomas Mansell, Esquier, sone and heire to S^r Edward
"Mansell, and Mrs. Mary Mordant, daughter to the right honour-
"able the Lord Mordant, were married July 30, 1582."

"Urfula. fil. Dñi Roberti Stapleton Militis, bapt. 10 die Julii
"1587."

Stanhope fa-
mily.

"Johannes Stanhope Armiger, et Margaritta Mackwilliams, alias
"Cheecke, traxerunt matrimonium 6 die Maii, An^o Dñi 1589, et
"regni Elizabeth. 31." This John was gentleman of the privy
chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and was created a baron by James I. in
1606; his wife's father was one of the Queen's gentlemen pen-
sioners. Sir John Stanhope was at this time lessee of the manor;
his daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Lionel Talmach, ancestor to
the Earl of Dysart, was baptized at Chelsea, August 14, 1593; and his
son Charles, the second Lord Stanhope, at whose death the title became
extinct in 1677, was baptized April 27, 1595. The Earl of Chester-
field, the Earl of Harrington, and Earl Stanhope, are descended from
an elder brother of John Lord Stanhope, above-mentioned.

Trevor fa-
mily.

"Johes Treavor, Esq. & Margaret Trevanion, traxerunt matri-
"monium 24 die Maii 1592." Parents of Sir John Trevor, Secre-
tary of State to Charles II. and ancestors of the present Lord Hamp-
den.

Bishop
Fletcher.

"Maria fil. Rici Fletcher, Bristol Ep̄i, bapt. 15 Oct. 1592."

"Eliz. ux. Rici Fletcher, Bristol Ep̄i, sepult. in cancello subter
"mensâ (Dec.) 1592." Richard Fletcher, afterwards Bishop of
London, had a house at Chelsea, where he was honoured with a visit
from Queen Elizabeth, which was supposed to be a proof that she
was reconciled to him, after the offence which he had given her by
marrying a young wife. Sir John Harrington informs us¹³³, that

¹³³ Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the Church, p. 27, 28. See Biograph. Brit. ar-
ticle, Fletcher.

the bishop made "a stayre and a dore in a bay window" for her Majesty's reception upon this occasion.

"Gregorie Fynes Lorde Dacres of the fowth, diede the 25th day Lord Dacre.
"of Septemb. beinge Weddensdaie, whose funeralls were kepte the
"5th of Novemb. here at Chelsey, 1594." The title became extinct
in him. His ancestor, Sir Richard Fynes, was the first Lord Dacre
of that family, anno 1459, having married the heiress of William
Lord Dacre of Gillelland.

"The Lady Anne, wife to the right honorable Lorde Dacres afore- Lady Dacre.
"named, was buried the 15th of May, whose funeralls were fo-
"lemnized at Chelsey, the 19th of June followinge, 1595."

"A servant of Mr. Anthony Bacon, was buried May 26, 1595." Anthony Bacon.
Anthony Bacon was elder brother of the Lord Chancellor, and the
confidential friend of the Earl of Essex. Rowland White, writing
to Sir Robert Sydney, Dec. 21, 1597", says, "Yesterday, in the af-
"ternoon, the Earl of Essex gave over his white staff as lord steward,
"and this day is gone to Chelsey, where he purposes, as I hear, to be
"sick." Dr. Birch published memoirs of Queen Elizabeth's reign,
in two volumes quarto, collected from Mr. Bacon's letters and
MSS.

"Dñus Willmus Howarde & Agneta St. John, filia et hæres Family of
"Dñi St. John de Bletfoe, traxerunt matrimonium 7º die Februarii Howard Earl
"1596-7." William Howard was eldest son of Charles Earl of Not- of Notting-
tingham, the lord admiral, and died during his father's lifetime, ham.
leaving issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married to the first Earl of Pe-
terborough. His wife's name was Anne; Agnes is a misnomer.

"Anna filia Dñi de Effingham and Annæ uxor. baptiz. 12 Octo-
"bris 1605." Daughter of the above William Howard, then styled
Lord of Effingham. She is not mentioned in Collins's Peerage.

"The Lord of Effingham" was buried at Chelsea in 1615. Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, then Countess Dowager of Peterborough, was buried at Chelsea Nov. 18, 1671.

"William, the sonne of Charles Lord Admirall, was bapt. Dec. 5, 1617." He was buried at Chelsea two days afterwards; and Thomas, another son, who died young, was buried Feb. 5, 1616-7. "Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Nottingham, was baptized Dec. 22, 1618." Of these children there is no mention in the Peerage. His son James was buried at Chelsea, June 5, 1610. The Earl of Nottingham resided many years in the manor-house, the lease of which was granted successively to his wives, Catherine and Margaret. At this place he frequently was honoured with visits from Queen Elizabeth¹⁶⁰. Both his wives were buried at Chelsea, as appears by the following entries: "Catharyne the Countess of Nottingham, died the 25 day of February, at Aronedell-howse, London, and buried at Chelsey the 28 day of the same, whose funerals were honorably kepte at Chelsea the 21st day of March 1603: and Elizabeth, our blessed Quene, died at Richmount the 24 day of the same moneth aft^r, in the morninge; after whome, the same day, before 8 of the clock, that most happie and christian Kynge, James the 6th of Scotland, was in good righte by our nobles and states proclaymed James the firste of Englande, to the admirable peace and comforte of the realme, whose raigne and posteritie God contynew in peace, with God's truth, longe and longe among us." Catherine Countess of Nottingham was daughter of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon.

¹⁶⁰ In the Sidney Papers, mention is made of the Queen's visits to him here, in 1597, 1599, and 1600. Rowland White, in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, speaking of the last visit, says, "Her Majestie dind this day at

"Chelsey, at my Lord of Nottingham's; yt is thought she will stay there till Monday; she tooke with her but the Lord Worcester, Sir John Stanhope, and two or three ladies. Vol. ii. p. 17, 140, 141. and 161.

"The Ritte Hon^{ble} Margaret Countess of Nottingham died on
 "the 4th day of August, in Commun Garden, Lundo, and buried
 "heare at Chelsey the 19th day of the same month, 1639." She
 was daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray; and after the Earl
 of Nottingham's death, married William Viscount Monson of the Lord Mon-
 kingdom of Ireland, who was degraded from his honours in 1661, son.
 for having been accessary to the murder of King Charles I.
 Steward, his son by the Countess of Nottingham, was baptized at
 Chelsea, March 31, 1628; and buried April 8, the same year.

"Charles, a boy, by estimacon, 10 or 12 yers. olde, brought by
 "Sir Walter Rawlie from Guiana, baptized 13^o Februarii 1597-8."

"Maria filia Johis Townsend Milis, baptizat 6 Dec. from Brompton, 1604."

"Jhon Stewarte, Lorde of Orkeney, married the La. Elizabeth Southwell, widow, 26^o die Octobris 1604."

"Sir Robert Dynely married Olive Stapleton, 25 die Junii 1605."

"Thomas Forrest, a godly preacher, was buried 7^o die Feb. 1607-8."

"Mr. Rob. Fynes, therl of Lyncoln's sonne, was buryed 22 Family of
 "March 1608-9." Second son of Henry Earl of Lincoln by his Fiennes Earl
 second wife. of Lincoln.

"Margaret, daughter to the Earl of Lincolne, baptized Aug. 9,
 "1628." Daughter of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, by his first
 wife; she married Hugh Boscawen, Esq. of the county of Cornwall.

"George Fines, son of the Earl of Lincoln, buried Sep. 21, 1629."
 Son of the said Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, by his first wife.

"La. Eliz. the La. & Countis of Kyldare's daughter, was buried
 "Feb. 14, 1609-10. Henry Earl of Kildare married Frances, the

Scotson's Political Index.

Earl of Nottingham's daughter, by whom he had a daughter, who died in her infancy.

Family of
Aston,
Lord Aston.

"Frances, the daughter of Sir Walter Aston, Knt. baptized Ap^l 16,
"1612."

"Harbertus filius Dñi Walteri Aston, bap. erat. 16 Januarie
"1613-4." Children of the first Lord Aston, of Forfar in Scotland,
who was sent as ambassador to Spain, with the Earl of Bristol, to
treat of the marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta^{ca}.

"Katherin Countesse of Huntingdon, was buried Aug. 14, 1620."
Daughter of John Duke of Northumberland, and relict of Henry
Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1595.

Earl of Mid-
dlesex.

"James, the son of Lienell Lord Cranfield, was baptized Dec. 27,
"1621." Lord Cranfield was afterwards created Earl of Middlesex,
and was Lord High Treasurer to James I. He resided at Chelsea
some years.

"Sir Robert Lane, Knt. & Mrs. Dudley Gorges, were married
"Aug. 12, 1619." Dame Dudley Lane was buried Aug. 24,
1667.

Family of
Gorges.

"Sir Arthur Gorge, buried Oct. 10, 1625." He married Eliza-
beth, daughter of Henry Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had several
children, some of whom were baptized at Chelsea, viz. William,
May 30, 1599; and Tymoleon, Oct. 1, 1600. The name was fre-
quently spelt Gorge in ancient records. Sir Arthur Gorges resided
at Chelsea, and built a new house there, before he became possessed
of that which was Sir Thomas More's. Rowland White, writing to
Sir Robert Sydney, Nov. 15, 1599, says, "As the Queen passed by
"the faire new building, Sir Arthur Gorge presented her with a faire
"jewell^{ca}." Sarah, daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges jun. was bap-
tized here Jan. 23, 1626-7. Timothy Gorge was buried April 15,

^{ca} British Compendium, vol. ii. p. 333

^{ca} Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 141.

1629; "Mr. Hendry Gorges," May 13, 1641; the R^t Honorable Lady Elizabeth Gorges, July 29, 1643.

"Sir Arthur Gorge was buried Aug. 22, 1661." He was a great sufferer for his loyalty during the civil war.

"Arthur Gorges, Esq. was buried Ap^l 8, 1668." Bowack erroneously calls this man the translator of Lucan¹⁶⁴. Gorges's translation was published in the year 1614, and by its title¹⁶⁵, appears to have been posthumous; if so, it must have been written by the father of the first Sir Arthur Gorges here mentioned. There are some other publications which bear the name of Arthur Gorges¹⁶⁶; but I know not to which of the family they are to be attributed.

Arthur
Gorges.

"Henry, son of the Lord Gray, baptized June 22, 1626."

"Magdalen Davers, wiffe of Sir John Davers, buried the 8 of "June 1627." Sir John Danvers was brother to Henry Earl of Danby. Lady Danvers (by her first husband, Sir Richard Herbert) was mother of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury; her funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Donne¹⁶⁷. There are several entries of baptisms of the Danvers family; viz. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Danvers, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, May 1, 1629; Mary, Sept. 29, 1631; Charles, Feb. 14, 1632-3; Henry, Dec. 5, 1633; John, son of Sir John Danvers, Aug. 10, 1650. Mary and Charles died in their infancy. Sir John Danvers, Knt. had freehold lands in Chelsea, valued at 60l. per annum, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth¹⁶⁸. The old mansion called Danvers-house was pulled down about the year 1696, when Danvers-street was built on the site.

Family of
Danvers.

¹⁶⁴ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 10.

¹⁶⁵ "Pharalia in English Verse, by Sir Arthur Gorges, published by his son Carew Gorges." Sir Arthur Gorges the elder was knighted in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

¹⁶⁶ Bacon de Sapientia veterum, translated by A. Gorges, 1619. His name is subjoined

also to the dedication. ——— An Explanation of his Majesty's Letters Patent for erecting an Office called the Public Register for General Commerce, by Sir Arthur Gorges, 1612.

¹⁶⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. iv. p. 8.

¹⁶⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1711.

The present Sir John Danvers has a leasehold house at Chelsea, by the water-side, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Butler, and some time ago occupied by Dominiceti, an Italian physician, who established medicinal baths there for the cure of all disorders, and fitted up apartments for the reception of such patients as chose to lodge in his house¹⁶⁹.

Family of Stanley.

"James Standley, the son of Sir Robert Standley, was baptized the last day of September 1631."

"The Right Worshipful Sir Robert Stanley was buried the 23d day of January 1632." He was second son of William Earl of Derby, and brother of James, the brave and loyal Earl who was beheaded in 1651. Sir Robert was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. His son Ferdinando, and his daughter Mary,

¹⁶⁹ It appears, from an advertisement in the London Chronicle, (Aug. 17,) to have been in the year 1765 that Dr. Dominiceti took "a large, pleasant, and convenient house in Cheyne-walk, which contains (says the advertisement) four spacious and lofty parlours, two dining-rooms, and thirteen bed-chambers, which are genteelly furnished, to accommodate sick and infirm gentlemen and ladies of rank, and others of good reputation. On the right side of the garden, and communicative with the house, is erected an elegant brick building, of an hundred feet long, and sixteen wide, in which are the baths and fumigating stoves; adjoining to which are four sweating bed-chambers, to be directed to any degree of heat or cold; and the water of the bath, and vapourous effluvia of the stove, impregnated with such herbs and plants as may be most efficacious to the case, state of the disorder, constitution of the patient, weather, and other circumstances. When the patient is in the stove, and his body invested of the salutary volatile effluvia, and either an universal

"gentle or strong perspiration has begun to act, then, by proper engines and fit pipes, dry fumes of such gums, and mineral or vegetable substances, as are adapted to the disorder, are introduced into the ears, eyes, nostrils, mouth, throat, or to any other part of the body." Dr. Dominiceti continued several years at Chelsea, during which time frequent puffs for the medicinal baths appeared in the daily papers in various forms; sometimes an account of a concert given there, (Lond. Chron. Oct. 29, 1768,) sometimes a letter from the Doctor himself; and sometimes from an anonymous correspondent totally unacquainted with him; (Lond. Chron. Sept. 18, 1766, &c. &c.) One of the latter description laments, that the late Duke of York was not in England when he was taken ill, being convinced, that had he been in the most distant part of this kingdom, he would have ordered himself to be carried to the medicinal baths, by which means, in all probability, his invaluable life would have been spared to this country for many years. (St. James's Chron. May 13, 1769.)

who

who died in their infancy, were buried at Chelsea; the former in 1632, the latter in 1629. His widow married Theophilus Earl of Lincoln. There are several other entries relating to the Stanley family, viz. Charles, son of James Stanley, Esq. buried July 20, 1657; Robert, his son, April 1, 1658; Elizabeth, his daughter, April 10, 1658. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Stanley, buried Dec. 14, 1658; Clinton, son of Charles, baptized April 19, 1659. Brilliana, wife of James Stanley¹⁷⁰, buried Dec. 1, 1660. Lady Stanley (first wife, I imagine, of Sir Charles) buried Nov. 2, 1661. "S^r Charles Stanley, buried Oct. 17, 1676." He was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. "The Right Hon^{ble} Lady Stanley, buried Oct. 8, 1681." "William Stanley, Esq. buried April 21, 1691." He was son of Sir Charles Stanley; by his death, this branch of the Stanley family became extinct in the male line. Stanley-house, at Chelsea, came to Sir Robert Stanley by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges¹⁷¹. It was rebuilt about the beginning of the present century, and being left in an unfinished state, was for several years unoccupied: in 1724, it belonged to Henry Arundell, Esq. Sir Charles Wager, the admiral, died there in 1743. After passing through various hands, it became the property of Miss Southwell, now the Lady of Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and was by her, in the year 1777, sold to the Countess of Strathmore. Stanley-house was purchased some years ago of the Countess and her husband, (Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq.) by Mr. Lochée, who kept the military academy at Little Chelsea. It now belongs to his widow, and is in the occupation of Richard Warren, M. D.

Sir Charles Wager.

Stanley-house.

¹⁷⁰ Edmondson, in his Pedigree of the Earls of Derby, makes this James Stanley die unmarried, whereas it appears by this, and the other entries above-mentioned, that he was married,

and had three children, who died^{*} in their infancy.

¹⁷¹ Title-deeds in the possession of Mrs. Lochée.

"The

Wilmot Earl
of Rochester.

"The R^t worshipful Henry Wilmot, eldest son, and heir apparent
"of y^e Right hon. Charles Wilmot, Viscount of Athlone in Ireland,
"and Frances Morton, the daughter of the Right worshipful S^r
"George Morton, of Clensford in the county of Dorset, were married
"by licence Aug. 21, 1633." Henry Viscount Wilmot, of Athlone,
was created Earl of Rochester in England in 1652, and was father
of the celebrated Earl of Rochester.

"The ritte worshipful Lady Wanlore was buried the last of April
"1636." The wife, perhaps, of Peter Vanlore, created a baronet in
1628.

"S^r John Lawrence, Kn^t buried Nov. 14, 1638."

Family of
Lawrence.

"Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bart. buried Ap. 25, 1714."

"Anne Lady Lawrence, buried Nov. 2, 1723." Sir John Lawrence was created a baronet in 1628: the title is now extinct. There are several other entries relating to this family, who were settled at Chelsea for many years.

"The Lady Elizabeth Winkfield, buried Jan. last, from Westminster, 1638-9."

Sir Theodore
Mayerne.

"A servant of S^r Theodore Mihearne, was buried Ap. 13, 1639." Sir Theodore Mayerne was physician to Charles I. and of great eminence in his profession; he resided many years at Chelsea, in a house which he is said to have built⁷², and which afterwards became the property of the Earl of Lindsey⁷³. Sir Theodore Mayerne, who had the title also of Baron of Aulbone in France, died at this house in the year 1655, aged 82, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields⁷⁴.

Family of
Cheyne,
Lord New-
haven.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Cheyne, Esq. baptized May 18, 1656." This was about a year before Mr. Cheyne purchased the manor-house, of which it is probable he was at this time a tenant.

⁷² Bowack's *Middlesex*, p. 14.

⁷³ Dr. King's MSS. relating to Chelsea.

⁷⁴ Aikin's *Biographical Memoirs*.

Mr. Cheyne was created Lord Viscount Newhaven of the kingdom of Scotland in 1681 ; the title became extinct in 1728.

“ Wm. Cheney, the son of Charles Cheney, Esq. baptized July “ 14, 1657.”

“ Wm. Cheney, Esq. only son of Charles Cheney, Esq. lord of “ this manor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, grand-daughter to the “ Lady Morgan, and both of this parish, were married the 16th of “ Dec, 1675, by the R^t Rev. Father in God George Bishop of Win- “ ton.” William Cheyne was the second Lord Newhaven : his wife Elizabeth was buried Aug. 10, 1667.

“ The Honourable Lady Jane Cheney, eldest daughter to William “ Duke of Newcastle, wife to Charles Cheney, Esq. lord of this “ manor, was buried Nov. 1, 1669¹⁷⁵.” Catherine, her daughter, was buried March 25, 1670.

“ The Right honorable Charles Lord Viscount Cheyne, lord of “ the manor of Chelsea, buried July 13, 1698¹⁷⁶.”

“ Richard, second son of Sir Henry Herbert, Knt. baptized Feb. “ 25, 1657-8.”

“ The Right Hon^{ble} Armonde de Coumonde Lord Marquest de “ Montpolion, & Mrs. Adriana di Miherne, were married July 21, “ 1659.”

“ Charles, son of Sir Thomas Leddell, baptized Nov. 3, 1660.”

“ Mary, daughter of the R^t Hon. John Lord Robarts, Lord Privie “ Seal, was baptized June 18, 1661.” John, the second Lord Ro- barts of Truro, at the commencement of the civil war, had the command of a regiment under the Earl of Essex, and was thought to have deserved so well of the Parliament, that a committee was appointed in 1645, to consider of a recompence for his good ser- vices ; and when, during a treaty for peace, it was proposed that

Family of
Robarts.
John first Earl
of Radnor.

¹⁷⁵ See an account of her monument, p. 106.

¹⁷⁶ See p. 107.

certain of their friends should have honours conferred on them, an earldom was required for Lord Roberts. All hopes of peace having vanished, and the party to which he had attached himself pursuing measures which he disapproved, his Lordship withdrew himself from acting with them, and led a retired life till the restoration of Charles II. in which he heartily concurred¹⁷⁷. On the 4th of September 1660, he gave a noble entertainment to his Majesty, at his house at Chelsea¹⁷⁸. The next year he was made Lord Privy Seal, and was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord President of the Privy Council, and created Earl of Radnor. He died in 1684, and was buried at Lanhedrock, near Bodmin in Cornwall¹⁷⁹. His daughter Mary, whose birth is here recorded, died in 1670; she is not mentioned in Collins's Peerage. His son Warwick, baptized April 27, 1667, died in his infancy. His daughter Essex was baptized April 7, 1669¹⁸⁰. John Roberts, his son by his first wife, was buried at Chelsea in 1663. Lord Radnor's house was situated at the west end of Paradise-row¹⁸¹.

Letitia Countess of Radnor.

"Letitia Countesse Dowager of Radnor senior, buried July 15, 1714." She was daughter of Sir John Smith of Kent, and second wife of John Earl of Radnor above-mentioned. Collins calls her Isabel. As her eldest daughter appears to have been named Letitia Isabella, it is probable that she bore both these names herself.

"The R^t hon^{ble} Lady Catherine Roberts, buried Sept. 22, 1700."

Sarah Countess of Radnor.

"R^t Hon^{ble} Sarah Countess Dowager of Radnor, buried Sept. 20, 1720." She was daughter of John Bodville, of the county of

¹⁷⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. ii. p. 480.

¹⁷⁸ Merc. Politicus, Aug. 30—Septem. 6, 1660.

¹⁷⁹ Collins, p. 481.

¹⁸⁰ Collins says, she was married to John Speccot, Esq. of Penhale in the county of

Cornwall, Ap. 9, 1689, in Westminster-abbey. The following entry would lead one to suppose that she died unmarried. "Mrs. Essex Roberts buried Jan. 16, 1693-4." There was no other Essex Roberts.

¹⁸¹ Dr. King's MSS. relating to Chelsea.

Carmarvon, and wife of Robert Viscount Bodmyn, who died in 1681, his father being then living. In the year 1685, a patent of precedence was granted to Lady Bodmyn and her daughters, (of whom Catherine above-mentioned was one,) by which they enjoyed the same place, titles, &c. as if Lord Bodmyn had been Earl of Radnor¹¹.

"Hon^{ble} Francis Roberts, Esq. buried Feb. 7, 1717-8." He was ^{Francis Roberts.} eldest son to John Earl of Radnor by his second wife; sat in several parliaments during the reigns of Charles II. James II. King William, Queen Anne, and George I.; was a man of general learning, and a Vice-President of the Royal Society¹².

"Hon^{ble} Ruffel Roberts, Esq. buried Feb. 1, 1718-9." Son of ^{Ruffel Roberts.} Robert Viscount Bodmyn, and father of Henry Earl of Radnor.

"Lady Olympia Roberts, buried Feb. 24, 1732-3." Daughter to John, the first Earl of Radnor, by his second wife. "Hon^{ble} John ^{John Roberts.} Roberts, Esq. buried Sept. 22, 1746." Grandson of Francis Roberts above-mentioned, and nephew of John, the last Earl of Radnor of that family, who died in 1758.

"Robert Clinton, son of Sir Francis Clinton, Knt. was buried Nov. 28, 1667."

"William Courtney, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Courtney, ^{Family of Courtney.} Knt. and Bar., of Poudram Castle in the county of Devon, buried July 27, 1670." Francis, his son, was buried May 12, 1699; Mary, his daughter, Sept. 2, 1705; James, his son, Feb. 16, and another, William, March 23, 1707. Mary, wife of Peter Courtney, Gent. was buried May 30, 1700. Mrs. Mary Courtney, Jan. 21, 1715-6.

"The Lady Elizabeth Bartie, daughter to the Right Hon. Robert ^{Earl of Lindsey.} Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, baptized

¹¹ Collins, p. 482.

¹² Ibid. p. 481.

"this year, being 1671, and the 23d of the month of June." Daughter of the Earl of Lindsey by his third wife; she died unmarried. The Earl was proprietor of a large mansion adjoining to the Duke of Beaufort's premises; it is now divided into several tenements, which are called Lindsey-Row.

Dr. Hamey. "Dr. Baldwin Hamey, buried May 18, 1676." Dr. Hamey published a Treatise on the Quinsy, and other tracts¹⁸⁴. He was a great benefactor to the College of Physicians, and wrote some memoirs of medical men, which he left behind him in manuscript¹⁸⁵.

Family of Medows.

"Francis, son of S^r Philip Meadows, baptized Aug. 29, 1678."
"Charles, son of Sir Philip Meadows, Dec. 20, 1679."—He died in his infancy, and was buried at Chelsea. Sir Philip Medows¹⁸⁶ was grandfather to Charles Pierrepont, Esq. and to Major General Sir William Medows.

Anthony Maynard.

"The Right Hon. S^r James Smith, buried Nov. 18, 1681."
"Anthony, son of the R^t Hon. Bannafter Maynard, baptized Feb. 27, 1681-2." Third son of Banafter, afterwards Lord Maynard; he died in his infancy.

"The Hon^{ble} S^r Dudley North and Dame Anne Gunning were married Ap. 12, 1683." Sir Dudley North was third son of Dudley Lord North. Anne Gunning was daughter of Sir Robert Cann, Bart. and relict of Sir Robert Gunning.

Family of Allstone.

"Sir Joseph Allstone, Knt. buried May 31, 1688." He was a baronet also, having been so created by Charles II. in 1682. There are several entries of the Allstone family in the register: the title is extinct.

Family of Cope.

"Gallen, son of Sir John Cope, Bart. baptized June 19, 1690."

¹⁸⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti.

¹⁸⁶ The name is so spelt in the pedigree of the family at the Heralds' College.

¹⁸⁵ Aikin's Biograph. Mem. p. 276. 278.

"John,

"John, son of Capt. Gallen Cope, and Jane his wife, baptized
"Feb. 8, 1719-20." Sir John Cope lived at Little Chelsea.

"Robert, son of Robert Woodcock, baptized Oct. 9, 1690." Robert Woodcock, the father, a native of Upton-upon-Severn, was buried at Chelsea in 1710. His son, who was by profession a painter, excelled in sea pieces; he was a proficient also in music, and published some compositions in several parts¹⁸⁷. He died of the gout at the age of thirty-eight, and was buried at Chelsea, April 15, 1728.

Robert
Woodcock.

"The Lady Katherine Perſival, buried Feb. 5, 1690-1."

"Anne, daughter of the Right Rev^d Father in God Doctor John Sharp, Archbishop of York; baptized Nov. 25, 1691." She married Dr. Deering, Dean of Rippon. The Archbishop was a worthy and learned prelate, and distinguished himself by his zealous opposition to the popish doctrines in the reign of James II.

Archbishop
Sharp.

"Thomas Shadwell, Esq. poet laureat, buried Nov. 24, 1692." Shadwell, though not very eminent as a poet, possessed considerable merit as a dramatic writer. His plays, which are thought to abound with fine strokes of humour, and to exhibit much originality of character, were in great esteem towards the beginning of the present century, especially the Duke of Guise, the Lancashire Witches, and the Squire of Alsatia, which were frequently acted. The latter was occasionally revived in Woodward's time, who excelled in the principal character. It was Shadwell's misfortune to engage in an unequal contest with a formidable opponent, who has held him up to ridicule in one of the severest satires that was ever penned¹⁸⁸. An edition of his works was published in 1720, in four volumes 8vo. to which was prefixed an account of his life. Mrs. Anne Shadwell, his widow, (who had been an actress in the reign of Charles II.) was living at Chelsea in 1696.

Thomas
Shadwell.

¹⁸⁷ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 36.

¹⁸⁸ Dryden's Mac Flecnoc.

"Margaret, daughter of St John Shadwell, Knt. buried Sept. 30, "1715." Sir John Shadwell, son of the laureat, was a physician; he appears to have resided at Chelsea, in a house which had been quitted by the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot the year before"¹⁹.

Family of
Pearce.

Between 1695 and 1719, are several entries relating to the family of Sir George Pearse, or Pearce, Bart. I find no baronet of this name among the creations of that order in either of the three kingdoms. Henry Piers, of the county of Westmeath, was created a baronet in the year 1660.

"George Bradbury, Esq. Baron of the Exchequer, buried Feb. "17, 1695-6." He was curfitor baron, to which place he was appointed July 9, 1689.

"James Elphinston, son of the Lord Elphinston, buried July 18, "1696."

"Dorothy, daughter of the Hon^{ble} Robert Tracy, Esq. baptized "Oct. 26, 1697."

"Mrs. Anne Tracy was buried Feb. 23, 1697-8."

"The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Frances Holford, buried April 16, 1698."

"St James Holford, buried Nov. 17, 1713."

Family of
Bishop Atter-
bury.

"Francis, son of Francis Atterbury, buried Aug. 20, 1701."

"Francis, son of Francis Atterbury, D. D. and Catherine his wife, baptized June 26, 1703." He died in 1705, and was buried at Chelsea.

"Osborne, son of Francis Atterbury, D. D. and Dean of Carlisle, "and Catherine his wife, baptized April 23, 1705." The celebrated Dr. Atterbury resided at Chelsea several years"²⁰. It was there that he commenced an intimacy with Swift, who, in the year 1711, ac-

Swift at
Chelsea.

¹⁹ "Shadwell says he will have my place to whom he had been physician. Ibid. "at Chelsea."—Arbuthnot to Swift.—Swift's p. 250.
Letters, 4to. vol. i. p. 259. Arbuthnot re-
moved to Chelsea upon the Queen's death, ²⁰ One of his letters, in Nicholls's Collec-
tion, is dated 1698.

cidentally

cidentally took lodgings opposite his house. They were at that time wholly unknown to each other, and Swift by no means prejudiced in favour of his neighbour; "I lodge (says he, in his journal to "Stella) just over against Dr. Atterbury; and perhaps I shall not "like the place better for that." An acquaintance, nevertheless, commenced, and soon improved to an intimacy¹⁹¹. It may be collected from circumstances, that Atterbury's house was in Church-lane¹⁹².

"Lady Dickswell, buried by her son, Sr Basil Dickswell, Baronet, "Sept. 14, 1702."

"Edward Chamberlayne, L.L. D. buried May 27, 1703." Dr. Dr. Edward Chamberlayne. Chamberlayne was of an ancient family, settled at Oddington in Gloucestershire; he was born in the year 1616, and made the tour of Europe during the civil war. When the Earl of Carlisle was sent with the order of the Garter to Charles IX. King of Sweden, Chamberlayne attended him in the character of secretary¹⁹³. As an author, his most noted work was, the Present State of Great Britain, which went through thirty-eight editions. He published also, a Dialogue on the Dutch War; a History of the Civil Wars in the Reign of Henry III. compared with that of the last Century; a book called England's Wants; and several translations¹⁹⁴.

"John Chamberlayne, Esq. buried Nov. 6, 1723." Son of Dr. John Chamberlayne. Chamberlayne—a man of general science, and an eminent linguist, as appears by an edition of the Lord's Prayer, translated into the language of almost all nations, published by him at Amsterdam, with Dissertations upon the Origin of Languages. He augmented and improved his father's book of the Present State of Great Britain, to the latter editions of which his name is prefixed.

¹⁹¹ Atterbury's Letters, published by Nicholls, vol. ii. p. 34—38.

¹⁹² Swift says, his lodgings were just beyond the church; and Atterbury, in one of his letters, directs some things to be left in Church-lane.

¹⁹³ Noorthouk's Dictionary. *

¹⁹⁴ Biograph. Brit. and Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. See Dr. Chamberlayne's epitaph, p. 108. *

Family of
Windsor.

"The Lord Windsor, Viscount Blackwater in the kingdom of Ireland, and Charlotte Lady Dowager Jeffreys, were married "Aug. 28, 1703." Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Earl of Plymouth, by his second wife Urfula, was created Baron Montjoy in England, and Viscount Windsor of *Blankcastle* in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, and relict of the famous Judge Jeffreys.

"Thomas Philip, son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Viscount Windsor, and Lady Charlotte his wife, was baptized Feb. 7, "1705-6." He died in his infancy. Urfula, their daughter, was baptized Dec. 2, 1704; she married John Wadman, Esq. of Imber in Wiltshire. Herbert their son, afterwards the second and last Lord Windsor, and father of the present Countess of Bute, was baptized at Chelsea May 1, 1707. Charlotte, their daughter, was baptized April 19, 1709. Lord Windsor resided in Lindsey-house, with his mother the Countess Dowager of Plymouth¹⁵⁵.

"Lady Hester, wife of S^r Francis Windham, buried Ap^l 24, 1708."

"Elizabeth Viscountess Purbeck, buried Aug. 22, 1709."

"Elizabeth Lady Atkyns, buried Aug. 22, 1711."

Villiers Bathurst.

"Villars Bathurst, Gent. buried Sept. 9, 1711." Villiers Bathurst was son of George Bathurst, Esq. and great uncle of the present Earl Bathurst. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, and enjoyed the post of Judge Advocate of the navy in the reigns of King Charles II. William III. and Queen Anne¹⁵⁶.

Marriages of
the Beaufort
family.

"The Hon^{ble} Algernon Greville, and the Hon^{ble} Mary Somerset, "grand-daughter to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, "were married by Mr. Atkinson, Dec. 24, 1711." Algernon Greville was second son of Fulke Lord Brooke; Mary Somerset, daughter of Lord Arthur, fifth son of Henry Duke of Beaufort.

¹⁵⁵ Bowack's *Middlesex*, p. 24.

¹⁵⁶ Collins's *Peerage*, vol. v. p. 318. ed. 1756.

"The most noble Charles Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon^{ble} the Lady Henrietta Somers^{et}, were married April 10, 1713."

"Olivia Lady Vavasor, buried Nov. 26, 1714."

"Charlotte, daughter of Francis Lord Conway, and Charlotte his Lady, baptized Aug. 9, 1717." She died in her infancy. Conway family.

"Francis, son of Francis Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, and Charlotte Lady Conway his wife, born July 5, 1718, and baptized Aug. 2, following." The present Marquis of Hertford. The Conway family at that time resided at Lindsey-house. Marquis of Hertford.

"The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Margaret Spencer, buried Aug. 24, 1721." An infant daughter of Charles Earl of Sunderland, by his third wife.

"Francis, son of the Right Hon^{ble} William Lord Forbes, and the Lady Dorothy his wife, born Dec. 19, baptized Jan. 13, 1721-2." Anne their daughter, baptized June 10, 1724, died a few days afterwards. Mary, baptized Nov. 3, 1725, was buried Nov. 9, 1734. Francis above-mentioned, then Lord Forbes, was buried Aug. 8, 1734. Family of Forbes.

"Lady Philadelphia Lockhart, buried July 6, 1722."

"Rev. Mr. John Lowthorp, Clerk, buried Sept. 5, 1724." Mr. Lowthorp published an Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions, to which he himself was a contributor by a paper on the Refraction of the Air. John Lowthorp.

"Elizabeth Lady Sloane, buried Oct. 1, 1724."

"Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. buried Jan. 18, 1753." This eminent physician, whose collection laid the foundation of that national ornament the British Museum, was the son of Alexander Sloane, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland, but of Scottish extraction. He was many years president of the Royal Society, and created a baronet in 1716. After an active life, dedicated to the duties of his profession, and the encouragement of science, in the year 1742, he retired to Chelsea,

Chelsea, whither he removed his library and collection of natural curiosities. "He did not, however, pass into that kind of solitude which excludes men from society; he received at Chelsea, as he had done at London, the visits of people of distinction, of all learned foreigners, of the royal family, who sometimes did him that honour¹⁹⁵; and what was still more to his praise, he never refused admittance or advice to rich or poor who came to consult him concerning their health¹⁹⁶." Sir Hans Sloane, during his residence at Chelsea, was so infirm as to be wholly confined to his house, except occasionally taking the air in his garden in a wheeled chair. Edwards, the naturalist, used to visit him every Saturday, and inform him what was passing among his old acquaintance in the literary world¹⁹⁷. Sir Hans died at Chelsea, after an illness of only three days, Jan. 11, 1753, and was interred in the church-yard of that place on the 18th, his funeral being attended with such a concourse of people, of all ranks and conditions, as had seldom been seen on the like occasion: the sermon was preached by Zachary Pearce, then Bishop of Bangor¹⁹⁸. On the 27th of the same month, a meeting of the trustees, whom Sir Hans Sloane had appointed by his will to superintend his valuable collection, was held at the manor-house¹⁹⁹; in which, by a codicil of the will, it was directed to be preserved, the advowson of the church being appropriated also for its support. This disposition was afterwards altered; and when the collection was purchased by parliament, Montague-house, as is well known, was allotted for its reception. The only survivor of the original trust-

* ¹⁹⁵ An account of an entertainment given by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1748, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came to see his museum, was published in the form of a letter, drawn up by Dr. Caswell Mortimer. — Gough's Brit. Topography, vol. ii. p. 569.

¹⁹⁶ Biograph. Brit. article Sloane.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.—new edit. article Edwards, in the notes.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1753.

tees nominated by Sir Hans Sloane's will is the present Earl of Orford.

" Sir James Abercromry, buried Nov. 17, 1724."

" Mrs. Ifabella Willis, wife of the R^t Rev^d Richard Lord Bishop of Winchester, was buried in the north vault in the chancel, Nov. 27, 1727."

" Sir John Kennedy, Bart. buried Mar. 26, 1729."

" Dr. Jean Gasper Scheuchzer, from Sir Hans Sloane's, buried April 24, 1729." Dr. Scheuchzer was Sir Hans Sloane's librarian, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society. He translated Kaempfer's History of Japan into English; and wrote a paper on the method of measuring the heights of mountains, which is published in the Philosophical Transactions. Dr. Scheuchzer was son of the learned John James Scheuchzer, M. D. Professor of Mathematics at Zurich.

" Mrs. Mary Astell, buried May 14, 1731." Mrs. Astell was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, about the year 1668; being herself a very learned woman, she formed a design of founding a college for the education of females; but was dissuaded from her purpose by Bishop Burnet. She published an Essay in Defence of the Fair-sex, written in 1690, which has gone through several editions; and was author also of " Reflections on Marriage;" " An impartial Inquiry into the Cause of Rebellion;" and a pamphlet entitled " The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England." Lord Stanhope, speaking of the last-mentioned publication, in a letter to Bishop Atterbury, says, " I must now quarrel with you, Mr. Dean of Carlisle, because I am informed this day, that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet; but that you have been pleased to father it upon one Mrs. Astell, a female friend and witty companion of your wife's²⁰⁰." Bishop Atterbury, in a letter

²⁰⁰ Atterbury's Letters, published by Nicholls, vol. ii. p. 33.

to Dr. Smallridge, speaks in very high terms of Mrs. Astell's abilities, but blames the bluntness of her expressions: "Had she as much good breeding as good sense, (says he,) she would be perfect²⁰¹." Mrs. Astell resided at Chelsea the greater part of her life²⁰².

"Dame Frances Norcliffe, buried Dec. 16, 1731."

Hugh Shorthofe.

"Hugh Shorthofe, lecturer, buried Feb. 9, 1734-5." In the year 1738, a volume of sermons, written by Mr. Shorthofe, was published for the benefit of his daughter; with a short biographical preface, containing nothing remarkable. Mr. Shorthofe was born at Amesbury in Wiltshire, and was a successful candidate for the lectureship against Dr. Langford, Chaplain to Chelsea College.

"The Hon. & Rev. Edward Townshend of Pulham, Norfolk, and Mary Price of St. Margaret, Westminster, were married May 4, 1747." Edward Townshend was fourth son of Charles Viscount Townshend by his second wife; his lady was daughter of Brigadier General Price.

"Augustus Henry, son of the Hon^{ble} Augustus Hervey, baptized "by the Hon^{ble} & Rev^d Henry Aston, Nov. 2, 1747." The discovery and production of this entry might have spared many interrogatories at the Duchess of Kingston's trial²⁰³.

"Hon^{ble} Matthew Aylmer, Esq. buried Sept. 8, 1748."

Th. Barnardiston.

"Thomas Barnardiston, serjeant at law, buried Oct. 20, 1752." He published three volumes of reports.

"The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Mary Crawford, buried March 2, 1753."

"The Hon^{ble} George Dawney, buried Aug. 8, 1765."

John Martyn, M. D.

"John Martyn, M. D. buried Feb. 5, 1768." Dr. Martyn was born in London in the year 1699. He discovered an early attach-

²⁰¹ Atterbury's Letters, published by Nichols, vol. i. p. 19. 20.

²⁰² Ballard's Memoirs of learned Ladies,

p. 445—460. There is a full account also of Mrs. Astell in the Biographia Brit.

²⁰³ See State Trials, vol. xi. p. 241—245.

ment to literary pursuits, to which he dedicated the greater part of his life. Natural History was his favourite study, particularly botany, in which he read several courses of lectures both in London and Cambridge. He was chosen professor of botany by that university in the year 1734. About the year 1729, he came to reside at Chelsea, where he practised physic for the space of twenty years. In 1752, he removed to a farm in the parish of Streatham, where he spent most of the remainder of his life in rural retirement. He returned to Chelsea the year before his death, which happened Jan. 29, 1768. Dr. Martyn published several botanical works; and a well-known edition, with a translation, of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil. He translated some medical treatises; was engaged in a periodical publication called the *Grub-street Journal*, in which he wrote the papers signed B.; assisted in the three first volumes of the *General Dictionary*; and abridged some of the *Philosophical Transactions*, to which he was himself a valuable contributor. In the year 1739, he communicated to the Royal Society an account of an aurora borealis seen at Chelsea, March 18, being the first time that phænomenon had been described. He communicated also, an account of another seen at the same place, Feb. 16, 1750; and of an aurora australis seen there Jan. 23, the same year. Dr. Martyn left behind him various MSS. in Natural History, Biography, Chronology, and the Practice of Physic; collections for a History of the Royal Society; for an English Grammar and Dictionary, &c. &c. A more full account of his MSS. and publications may be seen in a biographical preface, drawn up by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, the present professor of botany at Cambridge, and prefixed to "Dissertations on the *Æneids* of Virgil," a posthumous work of his father's, which was published in 1770.

"The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Frances Rooke, buried Oct. 22, 1770."

"Dame Elizabeth Manningham, buried July 11, 1771."

Philip Miller. "Philip Miller, buried Dec. 22, 1771." The well-known author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*, which has gone through several editions, and been translated into various languages. Mr. Miller was gardener to the *Company of Apothecaries* at Chelsea, during a period of nearly fifty years, and acquired great reputation, not only for his successful culture of plants, but for his intimate knowledge of their structure and characters²⁰⁴. Linnæus paid him the compliment of saying, that his dictionary was not a work for gardeners only, but for botanists. Mr. Miller communicated some papers to the *Royal Society*, and published also the *Gardener's Calendar*, a *Catalogue of the Plants at Chelsea*, and two volumes in folio of figures of plants adapted to his dictionary. He died Dec. 18, 1771, in the 80th year of his age, having resigned his office at Chelsea a short time before his death.

Henry
Mossop.

"Henry Mossop, buried Jan. 1, 1775." Henry Mossop was the son of a clergyman of small fortune in Ireland, who gave him, nevertheless, the advantage of a liberal education at the University of Dublin. Having been disappointed in his expectations from an uncle, who had encouraged him to leave Ireland with the hopes of becoming his heir, he turned his thoughts to the stage, and offered his services to Garrick and Rich, without success. He then returned to Dublin, where he got an engagement, and made his first appearance in the character of Zanga, in the month of November 1749. He was very favourably received by the public, and warmly supported by his fellow-collegians; but was hardly established as an actor, when a difference with the manager induced him to quit Dublin. In the season of 1751, he procured an engagement at Drury-Lane, where he made his first appearance in the month of September that year. From this time (with the interval of one

²⁰⁴ Pulteney's *Anecdotes of English Botanists*, vol. ii. p. 242.

year)

year) he continued at Drury-Lane till 1759, when he was unfortunately tempted to return to Dublin in the capacity of manager, a situation for which he was not qualified, and which proved fatal both to his health and fortune. About two years before his death, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him. His health at the same time rapidly declining, he was advised to go to the South of France, whence he returned without having received any benefit, and died Dec. 27, 1774, aged 45 years²⁰⁵. As an actor, he excelled chiefly in parts of declamation; and was most admired in the characters of Zanga, Wolfey, Barbarossa, and Richard III. Churchill, in his *Rosciad*, has treated him with more severity than justice.

“ Dame Elizabeth Hare, buried June 13, 1776,” :

“ William Kendricke, L.L. D. buried June 13; 1779.” Dr. Ken- Dr. Kenrick: rick was a man of considerable abilities, and author of several dramatic and poetical works; his plays were in general unsuccessful²⁰⁶: *The Lady of the Manor*, his last production, was the most fortunate. Dr. Kenrick was editor of the *London Review*; and in the year 1774, read public lectures upon Shakespear’s plays. He appears also to have been deeply engaged in mechanical pursuits. On the 19th of May, previous to his death, he waited on the Attorney General with a petition, for a patent for the exclusive benefit of the discovery of a mechanical principle of self-motion²⁰⁷.

“ S^r John Fielding, Knt. and Justice of the Peace, buried Sept. 13, “ 1780.” Sir John Fielding, so well known for his activity as a magistrate while he presided over the Police-office in Bow-street, succeeded his half-brother, the celebrated Henry Fielding, in that department, in the year 1754. He published a book, entitled “ *The*

²⁰⁵ Most of the above facts are taken from a preface (to the *Modish Wife*) written by Francis Gentleman, who was intimately acquainted with Mossop, and well informed with

regard to the circumstances of his life.

²⁰⁶ *Falstaff’s Wedding, the Duellist, &c. &c.*

²⁰⁷ *Gentleman’s Mag.* 1779, p. 269.

"True Mentor," being a collection of aphorisms; a Treatise on the Penal Laws, and a few other Tracts.

"Robert Jeffries, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White, buried Nov. 1, 1780."

J. B. Cipriani.

"John Baptiste Cipriani, buried Dec. 21, 1785." This celebrated artist was a native of Florence, where he first settled as an historical painter, and acquired considerable reputation. In the year 1754, he came over to England, having been invited by Lord Tilney, who employed him in painting several subjects from history. Among his earliest patrons was the Duke of Richmond, who having formed a design of establishing an academy in his own house, appointed Cipriani the master. He was afterwards mostly employed by the printellers in making drawings, which were much admired for their taste and correctness, particularly in the delineation of the human figure: they are well known by Bartolozzi's beautiful engravings. The combined merits of these two artists, have given a more than temporary value to numerous tickets of admission to places of public entertainment. The cielings at the Queen's house, at Lansdown, and at Melbourn (now York) house, were painted by Cipriani after the manner of the antique. He did not, however, wholly give up that branch of his profession which he first pursued, having finished three large historical paintings for the late Earl of Orford a short time before his death.

Philip Withers.

"The Rev. Philip Withers, D. D. buried July 29, 1790." Philip Withers was son of a blue-dyer at Westbury in Wiltshire. After having been an apprentice to a country shopkeeper, at the age of 20 years he became a pupil to Mr. Milner, who kept a school at Hull in Yorkshire. In the year 1777, he was admitted a member of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he resided about a year and an half, and then removed to Queen's-college, where Mr. Milner's brother was tutor, and where he is said to have made a considerable proficiency in

in the Greek language, of which he was not a little vain. During his residence at Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Coleman, received a gold snuff-box, from an unknown hand, to be offered as a prize for the best Greek exercise. Upon this being made public, Withers declared himself a candidate; and it was much suspected that the snuff-box came from himself; for his tutor, upon comparing the letter with others received from him, had no doubt of their having been written by the same person. About this time (1778) appeared proposals for a splendid edition of the Table of Cebes, with plates and notes, to be published by some gentlemen of the University of Cambridge, for the benefit of the sons of the clergy. Withers, who was one of the editors, or perhaps the sole editor, as he never discovered his coadjutors, waited upon Archbishop Cornwallis with the proposals, and requested his patronage. The Archbishop received him civilly; but deferred giving him any answer till he had made some inquiries about his unknown visitor. Withers, nevertheless, published new proposals, with the Archbishop's name annexed as patron of the undertaking. Some letters passed between the editor and Mr. Bacon, treasurer of the charity, in which the former complains of the work having been injured by the report of his having used the Archbishop's name without being properly authorized; and says, that it had been already attended with much expence and infinite labour: the publication never took place. After leaving Cambridge, Withers opened an academy in St. Mary Axe. In 1781, he was lecturer of St. Clement's, Eastcheap. In 1783, he resided at Paddington, and was preacher or reader at Bentinck Chapel; during that year he published an address to Dr. Dennis, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in reply to a letter signed Vindex, in the St. James's Chronicle, which he supposed to have been directed against him. In this address, he endeavours to vindicate himself from the charge of ignorance and methodism, and challenges any person of the University of Oxford

to a trial of skill in the Greek language. In 1787, he commenced his career as a libel-writer, by an anonymous pamphlet under the signature of Cassandra. In 1789, he advertised a book called Aristarchus, or a methodical arrangement of improprieties which occur in writing and conversation; and a caution to gentlemen using Sheridan's Dictionary. The same year, being then resident in Sloane-square, Chelsea, he signalized himself by writing some pamphlets upon popular topics, containing many scurrilous and libellous paragraphs, which exposed him to a prosecution in the court of King's Bench, where he was convicted of the libel with which he was charged. When brought up to receive judgment, he behaved in so indiscreet a manner as tended to heighten his punishment, which was a fine of 50*l.* and imprisonment in Newgate for twelve months. He died in that prison not long before the expiration of his confinement, in consequence of a fever which he caught by over-heating himself in playing at fives. Dr. Withers, at the time of his death, was not quite forty years of age. The foregoing account is principally taken from some MSS. collections of the late Dr. Michael Lort.

No instances of longevity occur in the parish register. Mary Bird is said to have died at Chelsea, Aug. 25, 1771, aged 100²⁰⁷; Mr. Benjamin Price, June 30, 1776, aged 104²⁰⁷; and Mr. Johnson, Oct. 6, 1782, aged 103²⁰⁷. Of these, Mary Bird only was buried at Chelsea; her age is not mentioned in the register.

Inventory of
goods be-
longing to
the church
anno 1552.

In the year 1552, an inventory was taken, by commissioners appointed by the King, of the plate and ornaments belonging to all the churches in the kingdom; the returns of the jury relating to several counties, of which Middlesex is one, are in the Augmentation-office. The jury at Chelsey returned a very long list, consisting of "cha-

²⁰⁷ Gent. Mag.

"lices,

- “ 1670. Given to the boys that were whipt - 0 4 0
 “ Paid for poynts for the boys - 0 2 0
 “ 1688. Paid for a prayer-book for the Prince of
 “ Wales
 “ Paid for a boke for the Prince's coming ”

Benefactions. Edward Page, who died in the year 1597, left by will 10*l.* per annum to the poor of this parish, to be distributed at the discretion of the rector and church-wardens. Thomas Younge, yeoman of the guards, who died in 1604, gave twenty shillings per annum to the poor. These benefactions, recorded in the parish register, are lost.

Lady Stoner, in 1645, gave twenty shillings per annum to be distributed in bread²⁰⁹; Edward Cheyne, (anno 1662,) six shillings per annum; Christopher Plukenett, (anno 1684,) twenty shillings per annum; and Mr. John Franklin, the interest of 100*l.* 3 per cent. consol. for the like purpose; Thomas Leveret, in 1647, gave 20*l.* to the parish²¹⁰; Henry Ashton, in 1657, gave forty shillings, to be lent in sums of five shillings each, to eight poor tradesmen for the space of two years, and then called in and lent to others; Mrs. Judith Cale, (1717,) left the interest of 100*l.* to six poor widows; this benefaction was recovered by a suit in the court of Chancery in the year 1736, with 80*l.* interest, to which the parish adding 20*l.* made up the sum 200*l.*; Richard Guildford, in the year 1679, left the sum of 10*l.* per annum to the parish of Chelsea, 8*l.* of which was to be distributed yearly on the 5th of December, (being the anniversary of his marriage with his last wife,) between sixteen poor people (if so many should be found); the remainder was appropriated to pay for a sermon, and to distribute fees among the clerk, ringers,

²⁰⁹ This benefaction, and that of Mr. Ashton, are lost.

²¹⁰ Dr. King's MSS. relating to Chelsea.

&c. This benefaction is a rent-charge upon some houses in London.

Anne Lady Dacre, by her will, dated 1594, gave directions for the founding an hospital in Tothill-fields, to be called Emanuel-hospital, pursuant to a plan which she and her Lord intended to have completed during their lifetime. This hospital is allotted for the reception of a certain number of old persons, who receive 16l. per annum each, and a chaldron of coals; and a like number of children, who are maintained and educated till the age of fourteen, and have 10l. each as an apprentice fee when they leave the hospital. A man, woman, boy, and girl, of the parish of Chelsea, receive the benefit of this charity, upon condition that the church-wardens keep the tomb of Lord and Lady Dacre in good repair. But the election of all the pensioners is vested in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

Lady Dacre's
alms-houses.

In the year 1706, a vestry and school-room, (adjoining the church-yard,) with lodgings for the master, were built at the charge of Wm. Petyt, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower. John Chamberlayne, Esq. pursuant to the intentions and promise of his father, who died intestate, gave 5l. per ann. to the master, and 5l. per ann. to apprentice one of the children. The school has been supported from time to time by voluntary contributions; at first it was appropriated only to the educating of boys. Dr. Ellesmere, a former rector, instituted another for girls, and bequeathed towards its support the profits of a posthumous volume of sermons, which produced the sum of 115l. 18s. 4d. Various benefactions have from time to time been given to both²¹¹;

Charity-
schools.

²¹¹ Thomas Bromwich, 20s. per annum; Mr. Clarkson, the same; Mr. Charles Larkin, in 1766, to each of the schools 10l.; Stephen Fox, Esq. (1772) to each 100l.; Henry Hewitt, (1772) to each 25l.; George Beck, (1782) to each 10l.; Mr. John Franklin, to the charity-schools, 20l.; Wm. Jouslin, Esq. (1782) to each 15l.; Peter Cornud. (1788) to each 5l.; Mrs. Sarah Cogg, (1791) to each 20l.; Mrs. Mary Franklin, to each 2l. 10s.; and Mr. David Rice, in 1788, the sum of 10l. to the Sunday school.

and the present joint stock amounts to 700*l*. Forty boys and thirty girls are now clothed and educated, which the parish is enabled to do with the interest of their stock, aided by voluntary contributions, and the collections at three annual sermons.

Silk manu-
facture.

In the year 1721, a patent having been obtained for a manufacture of raw silk at Chelsea, the Duke of Wharton's park²¹¹ was taken for that purpose, and planted with mulberry-trees; it attracted a considerable share of the public attention, as we are informed by the newspapers of that day²¹². The premises belonging to the raw-silk company are rated at 200*l*. in the parish books. This undertaking, like many others of that period, proved unsuccessful.

Porcelain.

Some years ago, a manufacture of porcelain, which acquired great celebrity, was established at an old mansion by the water-side. Upon the same premises is now a manufacture of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner; the invention of Messrs. Eckhardts, who first established it in partnership with Mr. Woodmason, in the year 1786. It is now the property of Messrs. Bowers and Co. who employ about a hundred hands. In the year 1791, Mr. A. G. Eckhardt, F. R. S. and his brother Mr. Frederick Eckhardt, natives of Holland, well known in this country for their many ingenious inventions²¹³, established at Whitelands House in this parish, (lately an eminent boarding-school for young ladies,) a new and beautiful manufacture of painted silk, varnished linen, cloth, paper, &c. for the hangings and furniture of rooms; the paper, silk, leather, &c. is for the most part stamped; some of the pieces are very highly finished by hand.

Stained
paper.

Manufacture
of painted
silk, &c. for
furniture of
rooms.

²¹¹ This park was formerly part of Sir Thomas More's estate; it was situated on the north side of the King's Road, and extended eastward from the road which leads up by Park-chapel to Little Chelsea. Wharton house and gardens were on the south side of the King's Road, opposite to Beaufort-house, from which it was divided by the road leading to the ferry

(now Battersea-bridge).

²¹² Reed's Weekly Journal, Aug. 12, 1721, &c. &c.

²¹³ A ruling machine for books of account; the paper manufacture mentioned above; and a mill with inclined float-board wheels, for draining of marshes.

The linen is painted entirely by hand, and is done by girls from eight or nine to fourteen or fifteen years of age ; about forty of these have constant employ, and work in a room, which is kept in a proper state of ventilation by an air-pump, to prevent any deleterious effects from the paint. Above a hundred persons in the whole are employed upon the premises. Near the King's Road is Triquet's manufacture of artificial stone, and that of fire-proof earthen stoves, kitchen ware, &c. &c. carried on by Johanna Hempel, widow, who is also patentee of the artificial filtering-stones for cleansing foul water. The manufacture of Chelsea bunnns should not be omitted, having been so long noted, and carried on upon the same spot for more than 100 years. The Bunn-house is situated in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, which extends over a considerable part of the village.

Artificial
stone, earth-
en-ware and
filtering-
stones.

Chelsea
bunnns.

Towards the beginning of the last century, Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, set on foot a project for establishing a college of Polemical Divines, to be employed in opposing the doctrines of Papists and Sectaries²⁴⁴. At first the undertaking seemed attended with good omens ; Prince Henry was a zealous friend to it ; the King consented

King James's
College :

Account of
its founda-
tion.

²⁴⁴ The preamble of the charter sets forth the objects of the foundation thus:—" Ut religionis puritas illibata permaneat & sacre theologiæ studium magis magisque floreat ; phanatica dogmata heresesque sedulo extirpentur ; ut palantes oviculæ in ovile Christi recolligantur et ad orthodoxæ religionis causam propugnandam qui adversarii omnibus suis viribus opprimere et extirpare conantur, omnia sua studia theologi nostri conferant muneraque sibi imposita strenuè religioseque exequantur." Dr. Sutcliffe, in his will, speaking of this college, which he says was procured, founded, and almost built

at his own charge, gives the following account of its objects : It was intended " principally for the maintenance of the true catholic, apostolic, and christian faith ; and next for the practice, setting forth, and increase of true and sound learning, against the pedantry, sophistry, and novelties of the Jesuits, and other the Pope's factors and followers ; and thirdly, against the treachery of pelagianizing Arminians and others, that draw towards popery and Babylonian slavery, endeavouring to make a rent in God's church, and a peace between heresy and God's true faith, between Christ and Antichrist."

to be deemed the founder, called the college after his own name²¹⁵, endowed it with the reversion of certain lands at Chelsea, which were fixed upon for its site, laid the first stone of the building, gave timber out of Windsor Forest, issued his royal letters to encourage his subjects throughout the kingdom to contribute towards the completion of the structure; and as a permanent endowment, procured an act of parliament to enable the college to raise an annual rent by supplying the city of London with water from the river Lee²¹⁶.

It appears by the charter of incorporation, dated May 8, 1610²¹⁷, that the college consisted of a provost and twenty fellows, eighteen of whom were required to be in holy orders, the other two, who might be either laymen or divines, were to be employed in writing the annals of their times. Sutcliffe himself was the first provost; Camden and Haywood the first historians. When a vacancy happened in any department, the successor was to be nominated and re-

²¹⁵ The charter says, "That it shall be called 'King James's College at Chelsey';" though Sutcliffe had certainly more right to have given his name to the foundation. Archbishop Laud called it, with much propriety, *Controversy College*, and has indorsed some papers relating to it, by that name, which are among Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

²¹⁶ The act empowers them to convey water from a certain place in Hackney-fields, between Lock-bridge and Bow-bridge; for which purpose they were allowed to dig a trench, not exceeding ten feet in breadth, to erect engines, water-works or wheels, to dig and open ground, to make conduit heads, &c. &c.

²¹⁷ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 58. No. 3. The first fellows were, William Helyar, Archdeacon of Barnstable, treasurer; John Overall, Dean of St. Paul's (afterwards Bishop of Norwich); Thomas Morton, Dean of Winchester (afterwards Bishop of Durham); Richard Field,

Dean of Gloucester; Miles Smith, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Gloucester); Robert Abbott, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury); Martin Fotherby, D. D. (who succeeded Abbott in the see of Salisbury); John Howson, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Durham); John Spencer, D. D.; William Covitt, D. D.; John Layfield, D. D.; Benjamin Charyer, D. D.; John Boys, D. D.; Richard Brett, D. D.; Peter Lilly, D. D.; Francis Burghley, D. D.; and John White, Fellow of Manchester college. No bishops were allowed to hold fellowships in this college. Many vacancies having happened by the promotion of some of the fellows above mentioned, to bishoprics, and by the death of others, King James by his letters patent, Nov. 14, 1622, substituted others in their room, among whom was the celebrated Archbishop of Spalato, then Dean of Windsor. See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 587.

commended

commended by the Vice-chancellor and heads of colleges in the two universities, and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor of each university, and the Bishop of London. The charter granted the college the power of using a common seal; various privileges and immunities, and licence to possess lands in mortmain to the value of 3000 l. per annum.

With these good omens Dr. Sutcliffe began to erect the college at his own expence, and built one side of the first quadrangle; "which long range alone (says Fuller) made not of free stone, though of free timber, cost, O the dearness of college and church work! full three thousand pounds"¹¹⁸. Such was the progress of the work at Dr. Sutcliffe's death, who by his will, dated Nov. 1, 1628, bequeathed to the college the greater part of his estates, consisting of lands in Devonshire, the benefit of an extent on Sir Lewis Stukeley's estates valued at more than 3000 l. a share in the great Neptune (a ship at Whitby in Yorkshire); a tenement at Stoke Rivers, and other premises; all his books and goods in the college, and a part of his library at Exeter; but all these bequests were subject to this proviso, "if the work of the college should not be hindered."

The total failure of pecuniary resources soon proved a very effect-
 tual hindrance to any farther progress in this undertaking. The national attention had been so much engaged by the extensive repairs of St. Paul's cathedral, that the college saw little hopes of success from the circulation of the King's letters for the purpose of promoting a public contribution; and at the time of his death no collections had been made under their sanction¹¹⁹. The success of Sir Hugh Middleton's project for supplying London with water, which took place the very year after the act of parliament in favour of the col-

Dr. Sutcliffe's
benefactions.

Various ob-
stacles to the
success of the
institution.

¹¹⁸ Church History, b. 10. p. 52.

College, among Bishop Tanner's Collection in the Bodleian Library.

¹¹⁹ MSS. Documents relating to Chelsea

lege, and the total inability of its members to avail themselves of the privileges they enjoyed; for want of money to carry on such an undertaking, destroyed all hopes of advantage from that source. Of all Dr. Sutcliffe's benefactions, the college never possessed more than a house and premises, worth about 34*l.* per annum, the greater part of which was expended in repairs²²⁰.

After Sutcliffe's death, Dr. Featly, a celebrated polemical divine, who was recommended by the Dean as his successor, became Provost; but so little was the original intention of the institution regarded, even at this early period, that one Richard Dean, a young merchant, was made one of the fellows²²¹. Such was the state of the foundation, when the court of Chancery, in the year 1631, decreed that Dr. Sutcliffe's estates should revert to the right heirs, upon their paying to the college the sum of 340*l.*²²² Under these difficulties, which were afterwards increased by a dispute with Lord Monson (who married the Earl of Nottingham's widow) about the lease of the land on which the college stood, no farther progress, as it may be supposed, was ever made in the building. That part which was already completed, consisted of a library and a few rooms, occupied by the provost and two fellows.

Sir Francis Kynaston applies for the use of the college.

Even this fragment of a college they were not permitted to enjoy in peace. Sir Francis Kynaston, in the year 1636, (being Regent of the new academy called the Museum Minervæ²²³), petitioned the King that he might be allowed Chelsea-college as a place of retirement during the plague, where the noblemen and gentlemen who were his pupils, might continue with safety their discipline in arts and arms²²⁴. The King so far listened to this application, that he signified his royal pleasure that Sir Francis's request should be com-

²²⁰ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

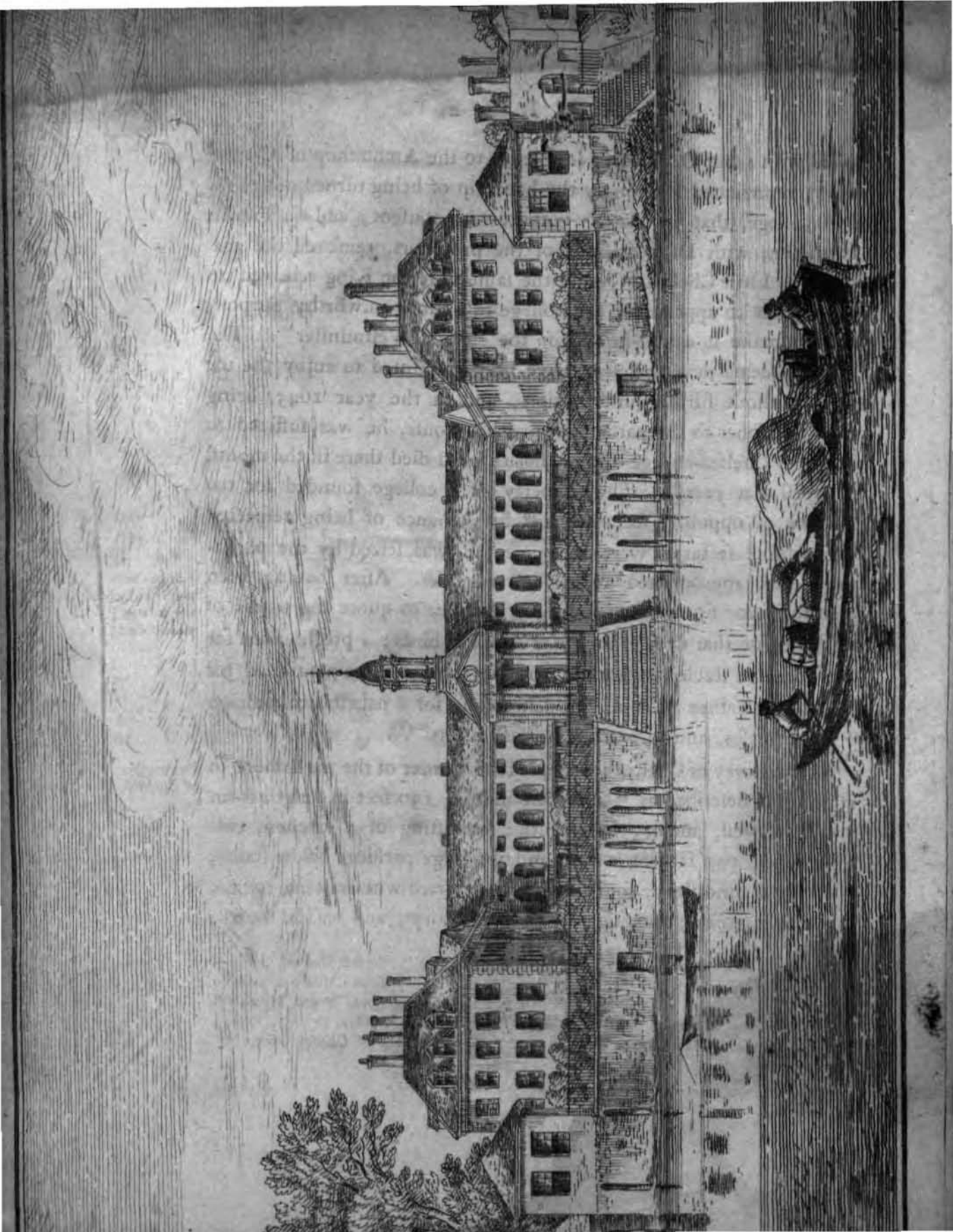
²²¹ Ibid.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ See note 11, p. 30.

²²⁴ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

plied



plied with ; but Dr. Featly, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, represented so strongly the hardship of being turned out of his own college, that his Majesty withdrew his consent ; and Sir Francis Kynaston, with Dr. May, one of the professors, removed the academy to Little Chelsea. About the same time the King received an application to appropriate the college to a more unworthy purpose, and to make it a pest-house for the city of Westminster²²⁵. The Provost seems nevertheless to have been permitted to enjoy the use of it without further interruption ; and in the year 1645, being then a prisoner to the parliament in Petre-house, he was suffered to retire to Chelsea-college for his health, and died there in the month of April that year²²⁶. The property of a college founded for the purpose of opposing sectaries, had little chance of being respected when those sectaries were in power : it was seized by the parliament, and appropriated to various purposes. After having been used for some time as a prison²²⁷, it became, to quote the words of an author of that day, “ a cage of unclean birds ; a prostibulum for
 “ whores ; a stable for horses ; and not only a place petitioned for
 “ to make leather guns in, but desired also for a palæstra to manage
 “ great horses, and to practice horsemanship²²⁸.”

Various purposes to which the college was applied.

In the survey of Chelsea college, taken by order of the parliament in 1652, it is described as “ a brick building, 130 feet in length from
 “ east to west, and 33 in breadth ; consisting of a kitchen, two
 “ butteries, two larders, a hall, and two large parlours below stairs ;
 “ on the second story, four fair chambers, two withdrawing-rooms,
 “ and four closets ; the same on the third story ; and on the fourth,

Description of Chelsea-college.

²²⁵ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

²²⁶ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 170.

²²⁷ “ The Scots officers taken at Worcester, prisoners at the Mews, were this week removed to Chelsea-college for better-ac-

commodation.” *Perfect Diurnal*, Oct. 6—

13, 1651. “ John Brown, being a prisoner

“ in Chelsea-college, was buried March 28,

“ 1653.” *Parish Register*.

²²⁸ Darley's *Glory of Chelsea-college* revived.

“ a very large gallery, having at each end a little room with turrets, “ covered with slate.” The building, with its appurtenances, was valued at 30*l.* per annum ; the whole of the premises, which occupied 28 acres, at 69*l.* 10*s.* Before the college, on the south side, stood a row of elms²²⁹.

After the restoration, John Darley, a Cornish man, published a pamphlet, entitled “ The Glory of Chelsey-college revived ;” in which, after reciting its origin and design, with the causes of its failure, he endeavoured to persuade the King (to whom he addressed his work) to take measures for completing the college according to the original intention of the founder, and settling on it a fixed and competent revenue. To this pamphlet is prefixed a print of the college, with a double quadrangle, as it was intended to have been built. Darley’s exhortation met with little attention ; and the college being virtually annihilated²³⁰, the property reverted to the crown, and the building was once more made a prison, and appropriated for the reception of Dutch seamen²³¹. In 1669, the King granted the site of Chelsea-college, with its appurtenances, to the Royal Society, then lately incorporated, who having for several years endeavoured to make an advantageous lease (without success) of the premises, sold them again in the month of January 1682, for the sum of 1300*l.* to Sir Stephen Fox, for the King’s use²³². His Majesty at that time wanted a convenient spot for the purpose of erecting an hospital for the reception of maimed and superannuated soldiers ; and in the month of March the same year, he went to Chelsea²³³, attended by many

Chelsea-college granted to the Royal Society.

Foundation of the Royal Hospital upon its site.

²²⁹ Parliam. Surveys, Augmentation-office.

²³⁰ Dr. Featly has been considered by some as the last provost ; but it appears by Darley’s pamphlet, that he was succeeded by Dr. Slater ; and that after Slater’s death, Dr. Samuel Wilkinfon, rector of Chelsea, styled himself provost. Darley calls him the self-usurping provost.

²³¹ Bowack’s Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 14. In the churchwardens’ accounts, anno 1665, is the following entry : “ For burying the Dutch “ captives at several times, 3*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*”

²³² Birch’s History of the Royal Society, vol. iv. p. 117.

²³³ Monthly Recorder, March 1681-2.

of the nobility, to lay the first stone of a better-fated fabric, which promises to be a monument of national honour to far distant ages. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect of the new structure, which was not completed till the year 1690, the whole charge of it has been computed at 150,000*l*. Sir Stephen Fox, who is said to have been the first projector of this noble design²³⁴, contributed very largely towards the building²³⁵. Archbishop Sancroft gave 1000*l*.²³⁶, and it is probable that other opulent persons followed their example.

The Royal Hospital at Chelsea stands a small distance from the river-side ; it is built of brick, except the coins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of freestone. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open on the south side ; in the centre stands a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II. in a Roman habit, the gift of Mr. Tobias Rustat²³⁷. The east and west sides, each 365 feet in length²³⁸, are principally occupied by wards for the pensioners ; at the extremity of the former is the governor's house, in which there is a very handsome state-room, surrounded with portraits of Charles I. and II. ; William III. and his Queen ; George II. ; their present Majesties, &c. In the centre of each of these wings, and in that of the north front, are pediments of freestone, supported by columns

Description
of the Royal
Hospital.

²³⁴ A tradition prevails at Chelsea, that the famous Nell Gwyn first projected the scheme of building an hospital for superannuated soldiers, and persuaded the king to become the founder. The sign-board of a public house, not far from the college, is still decorated with her portrait, underneath which is an inscription ascribing the foundation to her desire. Whether this celebrated lady has any claim to dispute the palm with Sir Stephen Fox, it would be difficult perhaps to determine. The following paragraph from a newspaper of that day, affords a presumption that she had been resident in the

neighbourhood : " We hear, that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water-side at her house by the neat-houses near Chelsey, fell accidentally into the water, and was drowned." Domestic Intelligencer, Aug. 5, 1679.

²³⁵ Collins says, that he expended above 13,000*l*. upon the institution. Peerage, vol. v. p. 392.

²³⁶ Biograph. Brit.

²³⁷ It cost 500*l*.

²³⁸ Measured from the extremity of the north front.

of the Doric order. In the centre of the south front is a portico supported by similar columns, and on each side a piazza, on the frieze of which is the following inscription: "IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN EMERITORUM SENIO, BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUNDUS, AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS, PERFECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large vestibule, terminating in a dome; on one side is the chapel, and on the other the hall. The former was consecrated by Bishop Compton in the year 1691. It is about 110 feet in length, paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with Dutch oak. The altar-piece, which represents the ascension of our Saviour, was painted by Sebastian Ricci²³⁹. A rich service of gilt plate, consisting of a pair of massy candlesticks, several large chalices and flaggons, and a perforated spoon, was given by James II.; the organ was the gift of Major Ingram. The hall, where the pensioners dine, is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel. At the upper end is a large picture of Charles II. on horseback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh; it was designed by Verrio, and finished by Henry Cooke²⁴⁰. The whole length of the principal building, as it extends from east to west, is 790 feet; a wing having been added at each end of the north side of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a smaller court. These courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries; the latter are kept remarkably neat, and supplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the north of the college is an inclosure of about thirteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts; and towards the south, extensive gardens. The whole of the premises consists of about fifty acres.

*Account of
its establish-
ment.*

The establishment of the Royal Hospital or College at Chelsea, consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, major, two chaplains, an

²³⁹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 142.

²⁴⁰ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 92.

organist,

organist, a physician, surgeon, apothecary, secretary, steward, treasurer, controller, clerk of the works, and various subordinate officers²⁴¹. The number of ordinary pensioners is 336; these men must have been twenty years in his Majesty's service; but such as have been maimed or disabled, may be admitted at any period. The number of those who can enjoy the advantages of this establishment, being so small in proportion to that of the brave veterans who stand in need of them, the present governor, very much to his credit, has made a rule, that except under very particular circumstances, no person shall be admitted into the house under sixty-years of age; by this means the benefit of the charity is appropriated with much greater certainty to those who are its most proper objects. The pensioners who live in the house (commonly called the in-pensioners) are provided with clothes (an uniform of red lined with blue); lodging and diet; besides which they have an allowance of eight-pence a week. The college being considered as a military establishment, the pensioners are obliged to mount guard, and to perform other garrison duty. They are divided into eight companies, each of which has its proper complement of officers, serjeants, corporals, and drummers. The officers, who have the nominal rank of captain, lieutenant, and ensign, are chosen from the most meritorious old serjeants in the army, and have an allowance of three shillings

²⁴¹ The present governor is Sir George Howard, K. B.; the lieutenant-governor, Lieut. Gen. Hale; the major, William Bulkeley, Esq.; the adjutant, Lieut. Col. Dawson; the chaplains, Thomas Comyn, M. A. and Wm. Haggitt, M. A.; the physician, Benjamin Moseley, M. D.; the surgeon, Thomas Keate, Esq.; apothecary, Richard Robert Graham, Esq.; secretary and register, Samuel Estwick, LL.D.; organist, Dr. Burney; steward, Val Fowler, Esq.; treasurer, the Paymaster-general of the land forces for the time being; deputy-treasurer, Hon. Frederick Vane; controller, H.

Tompkins, Esq.; paymaster to the out-pensioners, William Brummell, Esq.; clerk of the works, Samuel Wyatt, Esq. The fixed salary of the governor is 500l. per annum; that of the lieutenant governor, 200l.; the major, 150l.; the adjutant, 100l.; the chaplains, 100l. each; the physicians, 100l.; the surgeon, 73l.; the secretary, 100l.; the treasurer, 100l.; the steward and controller, 50l. each. The whole amount of the salaries of the officers and the servants is about 2600l. per annum.

and

and sixpence per week; the serjeants have two shillings; the corporals and drummers ten-pence. Two serjeants, four corporals, and fifty-two of the most able privates, are appointed by the King's sign-manual, to act as a patrol upon the road from Chelsea to Pimlico, for which duty they have an additional allowance. The patrol consists of half the number here mentioned, the duty being taken alternately. There is likewise in the college a small corps, called the light horsemen, thirty-four in number, who are allowed two shillings per week, and are chosen indiscriminately out of any of the regiments of cavalry. The various servants of the college, among whom are twenty-six nurses, make the whole number of its inhabitants about five hundred and fifty. There are also belonging to the establishment, four hundred serjeants, who are out-pensioners, and receive a shilling a day; these are called King's letter-men, and are appointed, half by the Governor, and half by the Secretary at War. The number of private out-pensioners is unlimited; their allowance is five-pence per day, and they are always paid half a year's pension in advance. Their number has been much increased since the passing of the militia act; they are now upwards of twenty-one thousand, and are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, at their various occupations, being liable to be called upon to perform garrison duty as invalid companies in time of war. The expences of this noble institution (excepting about 7000*l.* which arises from poundage of the household troops²², and is applied towards the payment of the out-pensioners) are defrayed by an annual sum voted by parliament. The yearly expence of the house establishment, including the salaries of the officers, repairs, and other incidental charges, varies from 25,000*l.* to 28,000*l.* The internal affairs of the hospital are regulated by commissioners appointed by the crown, and consisting of the go-

²² Since Mr. Burke's bill, the army poundage is confined to those troops.

vernor, lieutenant-governor, and some of the principal officers of state, who hold a board, as occasion requires, for the paying of out-pensions, and other business.

The Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of 3250l.²⁴¹ in trustees for the use of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to be disposed of as he should afterwards appoint. By a deed poll, dated 1707, he directed that the interest should be laid out in purchasing great-coats for the pensioners once in three years. This mode of distribution was confirmed by a decree in Chancery. In the year 1706, John Delafontaine, Esq. bequeathed the sum of 2000l. for the use of the hospital, subject to the direction of the governor and treasurer. Some time afterwards, 800l. having in the meanwhile accrued for interest, the whole was laid out by order of the court of Chancery in the purchase of Bank annuities. Out of this benefaction the sum of 60l. 10s. is distributed among the pensioners annually on the 29th of May. In 1729, Lady Catherine Jones, (daughter of the Earl of Ranelagh,) Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Lady Anne Coventry, and other benevolent persons, founded a school at Chelsea for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been, pensioners in the college. The funds of this school, arising from an endowment of 14l. per annum paid out of the estates of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the interest of 1262l. 15s. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities, are vested in three trustees, who are enabled to clothe and educate twenty girls.

On the east side of the college, and adjoining to the road which leads to London, is a large cemetery for the interment of the pen-

Benefactions
to the Royal
Hospital.

School for
pensioners'
children.

College bu-
rial-ground.

²⁴¹ Lord Ranelagh, in his will, dated 1712, says, that he was obliged by a decree of the court of Chancery, to pay the sum of 3250l. to the treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in lieu of the remainder of the Athlone

estate which he had settled on the hospital, as a compensation for the said sum of 3250l. forfeited to the hospital by his daughter Coningby marrying against his consent.